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P L A N  
AND  
OUTLINES of a COURSE  
OF  
L E C T U R E S  
ON  
UNIVERSAL HISTORY,  
Ancient and Modern,

Delivered in the University of Edinburgh,

BY

ALEXANDER TYTLER, Esq; Advocate,  
Professor of Civil History, and of Greek and Roman  
Antiquities.

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*Illustrated with Maps of Ancient and Modern Geography,  
and a Chronological Table.*

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E D I N B U R G H :

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P. L. A. N.  
AND  
OUTLINES of a COURSE  
OF  
LECTURES

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH



Delivered in the University of Edinburgh.

BY

ALEXANDER FETTER, Esq. Advocate.

Trained in the Law of Scotland, and of Great Britain.



E. R. A. T. A.

**DIRECTIONS to the BINDER.**

The Maps are to be placed at the end of the Chronological Table, in the following order.

1. Orbis Terrarum veteribus notus.
2. Italia, Græcia, Asia, &c.
3. Europe.
4. Asia.
5. Africa.
6. America.

# E R R A T A.

*Pag. 32.* DIRECTIONS to the BINDER.

47. 19. for Abbe read Abbé

68. 7. for Tolard read Folard

76. 2. for Galbus, read Gallus,

146. 8. after Poggio the Florentine, insert  
in the beginning of the fifteenth  
century,

*Passim*, in the words Phenicia, Lacedæmon,  
Eschines, Cæsar, Edile, Quæstor; the  
following orthography ought rather to  
have been adopted: Phœnicia, Lacedæ-  
mon, Æschines, Cæsar, Ædile, Quæstor.

the advancement of public and of private  
virtue, and supply such defects as  
may be necessary, as to supercede the necessity of  
recouring to light and civil pursuits for  
the sake of relaxation. Such is the science  
of history.

# H E A D S

## O F T H E

## PRELIMINARY LECTURES.

§ 2. Superior efficacy of example to pre-  
cept. — All laws of morality, and rules of  
conduct, are deduced from experience,  
and are constantly referred to it, and  
examined. History, which adds to our  
ON THE UTILITY OF THE STUDY OF  
HISTORY, AND ON THE BENEFIT OF  
PROSECUTING THAT STUDY ACCOR-  
DING TO A REGULAR PLAN.

§ 1. **T**HE value of any science is to be  
estimated according to its ten-  
dency to furnish improvement, either in  
private virtue, or in those talents which  
render man useful in society. — Some ob-  
jects of pursuit have a secondary degree  
of merit; that of furnishing amusement,  
which, relieving the mind at intervals  
from the fatigue of serious occupation,  
invigorates and prepares it for fresh exer-  
tions. It is the perfection of any science  
to unite all these advantages; to promote

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the advancement of public and of private virtue; and to supply such a degree of amusement, as to supersede the necessity of recurring to light and trivial pursuits for the sake of relaxation. Such is the science of History.

§ 2. Superior efficacy of example to precept.—All laws of morality, and rules of conduct, are deduced from experience, and are constantly submitted to its test and examination. History, which adds to our own an immense treasure of the experience of others, furnishes innumerable proofs by which we may verify all the precepts of morality and of prudence.

§ 3. History, besides its general advantages, has a distinct object and species of utility to different men, according to their several ranks in society, and occupations in life.

§ 4. In this country, where every individual is an active member of the constitution, it is his indispensable duty to be acquainted with the science of Politics.—

History



History considered as the school of Politics.

§ 5. The necessity of prosecuting the study of History according to a regular plan. This study, more than any other, is liable to perversion from its proper use. Frequent misapplication of this study, and the positive mischiefs arising from it. Danger even of those who, with the best intentions, seek for historical knowledge. Fruitlessness of the desultory perusal of detached histories.—Sources of the prejudices of historians;—of the prejudices of biographers;—of collectors of anecdote;—writers of *Memoires pour servir à l'histoire*.

§ 6. Difficulties attending the attempt of forming a plan of study, and of giving a view of universal history, by the mode of Lecture.—Caveat against party-prejudices.

§ 7. Object and general purpose of the following course. It is proposed, to exhibit a progressive view of the state of mankind, from the earliest ages of which

we have any authentic accounts, to the beginning of the age in which we live; to delineate the origin of states and of empires, the great outlines of their history, the revolutions which they have undergone, the causes which have contributed to their rise and grandeur, and operated to their decline and extinction. For these purposes, it is necessary to bestow attention particularly on the manners of nations, their laws, the nature of their government, their religion, their intellectual improvements, and progress in the arts and sciences,

## II.

### PLAN OF THE COURSE.

Two opposite methods have been followed in giving academical lectures on the study of History: the one, a strict chronological arrangement of events, upon the plan of Turselline's Epitome; the other, a series of disquisitions on the various heads or titles of public law, and the doctrines of politics, illustrated by examples drawn from ancient and modern history.—Objections

jections to both these methods.—The former furnishes only a dry chronicle of events, which nothing connects together but the order of time; the latter is insufficient for the most important purposes of history, the tracing events to their causes, the detection of the springs of human actions, the display of the progress of society, and of the rise and fall of states and empires: Finally, by confining history to the exemplification of the doctrines of politics, we lose its effect as a school of morals,

In the following lectures, we hold a middle course between these extremes, and endeavour, by remedying the imperfection of each, to unite, if possible, the advantages of both.

While so much regard is had to chronology as is necessary for showing the progress of mankind in society, and communicating just ideas of the state of the world in all the different ages to which authentic history extends, we shall, in the delineation of the rise and fall of empires, and their revolutions, pay more attention to the connection of *subject* than that of *time*.

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In this view, we must reject the common method of arranging general history according to epochs or eras.

When the world is viewed at any period either of ancient or of modern history, we generally observe one nation or empire predominant, to whom all the rest bear, as it were, an under part, and to whose history we find that the principal events in the annals of other nations may be referred from some natural connection. This predominant empire or state it is proposed to exhibit to view as the principal object, whose history therefore is to be more fully delineated, while the rest are only incidentally touched when they come to have a natural connection with the principal.

The Jewish history, belonging to a different department of academical education, enters not into the plan of these lectures; though we often resort to the sacred writings for detached facts illustrative of the manners of ancient nations.

In the ancient world, among the profane nations, the Greeks are the earliest people who make a distinguished figure,  
and



and whose history is at the same time authentic.

The Greeks owed their civilization to the Egyptians and Phenicians. The Grecian history is therefore properly introduced by a short account of these nations, and of the Assyrians, their rivals, conquered at one time by the Egyptians, and conquerors afterwards of them in their turn.

Rise of the independent states of Greece, and singular constitution of the two great republics of Sparta and Athens.

The war of Greece with Persia induces a short account of the preceding periods of the history of that nation, the rise of the Persian monarchy, the nature of its government, manners, and religion.

The Grecian history is pursued through all the revolutions of the nation, till Greece becomes a province of the Roman empire.

Political reflections applicable to the history of the states of Greece.—Progress of the Greeks in the arts.—Of the Greek Poets,—Historians,—Philosophers.

Rome, after the conquest of Greece, becomes the leading object of attention.

Origin

Origin of the Romans.—Nature of their government under the Kings.—Easy substitution of the consular for the regal dignity.—Subsequent changes in the constitution.—Progress to a democracy.—Extension of the Roman arms.—Conquest of Italy.—Wars with foreign nations.

The Punic wars open a collateral view to the history of Carthage and of Sicily.

Success of the Roman arms in Asia, Macedonia, and Greece.—Opulence of the republic from her conquests, and corruption of her manners.—The civil wars, and ruin of the commonwealth.

Particulars which mark the genius and national spirit of the Romans:—Education,—Laws,—Literary character,—Art of war,—Public and private manners.

Rome under the Emperors:—Artful policy by which the first Emperors disguised their absolute authority;—Decline of the ambitious character of the Romans;—Easy submission to the loss of civil liberty;—The military spirit purposely abated by the Emperors;—The empire divided becomes a languid body without internal vigour;—The Gothic nations pour down from the North;—Italy conquered successively

fively by the Heruli, Ostrogoths, and Lombards;—Extinction of the Western empire.

The manners, genius, laws, and government of the Gothic nations, form an important object of inquiry, from their influence on the manners and policy of the modern European kingdoms.

In the delineation of modern history, the leading objects of attention are more various; the scene is oftener changed: Nations, too, which for a while occupy the chief attention, become for a time subordinate, and afterwards reassume their rank as principal: yet the same plan is pursued as in the department of ancient history: The picture is occupied only by one great object at a time, to which all the rest hold an inferior rank, and are taken notice of only when connected with the principal.

Upon the fall of the Western Empire, the Saracens are the first who distinguish themselves by the extension of their conquests, and the splendor of their dominion.

While the Saracens extend their arms in the East, and in Africa, a new empire of the West is founded by Charlemagne.—

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The rise and progress of the monarchy of the Franks.—The origin of the Feudal system.—State of the European manners in the age of Charlemagne.—Government, Arts and Sciences, Literature.

As collateral objects of attention, we survey the remains of the Roman empire in the East; the conquests and settlements of the Normans; the foundation and progress of the temporal dominion of the church of Rome; the conquest of Spain by the Saracens.

The conquest of England by the Normans solicits our attention to the history of Britain. Retrospective view of the British history, from its earliest period to the end of the Anglo-Saxon government in England.—Observations on the government, laws, and manners, of the Anglo-Saxons.

Collateral view of the state of the continental kingdoms of Europe during the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries.—France under the Capetian race of monarchs.—Conquests of the Normans in Italy and Sicily.—State of the Northern kingdoms of Europe.—The Eastern empire.—Empire of Germany.—Disputes of supremacy



supremacy between the Popes and the Emperors.

The history of Britain still the principal object of attention.—England under the kings of the Norman line, and the first princes of the Plantagenet branch.—The conquest of Ireland under Henry II. introduces an anticipated progressive view of the political connection between England and Ireland down to the present time.—As we proceed in the delineation of the British history, we note particularly those circumstances which mark the growth of the English constitution.

At this period all the kingdoms of Europe join in the Crusades.—A brief account is given of those enterprises.—Moral and political effects of the Crusades on the nations of Europe.—Origin of Chivalry, and rise of Romantic fiction.

Short connected sketch of the state of the European nations after the Crusades.—Rise of the house of Austria.—Decline of the Feudal government in France.—Establishment of the Swiss republics.—Disorders in the Papedom.—Council of Constance.

The history of Britain resumed.—England under Henry III. and Edward I.—The conquest of Wales.—The history of Scotland at this period intimately connected with that of England.—View of the Scottish history from Malcolm Canmore to Robert Bruce.—State of both kingdoms during the reigns of Edward II. and III.—The history of France connected with that of Britain.—France itself won by Henry V.

The state of the East at this period affords the most interesting object of attention.—The progress of the Ottoman arms retarded for a while by the conquests of Tamerlane and of Scanderbeg.—The Turks prosecute their victories under Mahomet the Great, to the total extinction of the Constantinopolitan empire.—The constitution and police of the Turkish empire.

France, in this age, emancipates herself from the Feudal servitude; and Spain, from the union of Arragon and Castile, and the fall of the kingdom of the Moors, becomes one monarchy under Ferdinand and Isabella.

The history of Britain is resumed.—Sketch of the history of England down to the  
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the reign of Henry VIII. ; of Scotland, during the reigns of the five Jameses ;—Description of the ancient constitution of the Scottish government.

The end of the fifteenth century is a remarkable era in the history of Europe. Learning and the sciences underwent at that time a very rapid improvement ; and, after ages of darkness, shone out at once with surprising lustre.—A connected view is presented of the progress of Literature in Europe, from its revival, down to this period.—In the same age, the advancement of navigation, and the course to India by the Cape of Good Hope, explored by the Portuguese, affects the commerce of all the European kingdoms.

The age of Charles V. unites in one connected view the affairs of Germany, of Spain, of France, of England, and of Italy. The discovery of the New World, the Reformation in Germany and in England, and the splendor of the Fine Arts under the pontificate of Leo X. render this period one of the most interesting in the annals of mankind.

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The pacification of Europe, by the treaty of Catteau Cambresis, allows us for a while to turn our attention to the state of Asia. A short progressive sketch is given of the history of India within the Ganges, Persia, China, and Japan.

Returning to Europe, the attention is directed to the state of the continental kingdoms in the age of Philip II. Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England, present a various and animated picture.

England, under Elisabeth.—The progress of the Reformation in Scotland.—The distracted reign of Mary Queen of Scots.—The history of Britain pursued without interruption down to the Revolution, and here closed by a sketch of the progress of the English constitution, and an examination of its nature at this period, when it became fixed and determined.

The history of the Southern continental kingdoms is brought down to the end of the reign of Lewis XIV.; of the Northern, to the conclusion of the reigns of Charles XII. of Sweden, and of Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy.



We finish this view of Universal History by a survey of the state of the Arts and Sciences, and of the progress of Literature, in Europe, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The chronology offered in this view of Universal History, is that of Archbishop Usher, which is founded on the Hebrew text of the Sacred writings. A short Table of Chronology is appended to these Heads for the ease of the student; and Maps are added of Ancient and Modern Geography, determined according to the best authorities.

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TAB.

The chronology observed in this view of Universal History, is that of Archbishop Usher, which is founded on the Hebrew text of the Sacred writings. A short Table of Chronology is subjoined to these Heads for the ease of the Student; and Maps are added of Ancient and Modern Geography, delineated according to the best authorities.

PART

## PART FIRST.

# ANCIENT HISTORY.

### I.

**T**HE difficulty of delineating the state of mankind in the earliest ages of the world.—We want information sufficient to give us positive ideas on this subject: but as man advances in civilization, and in proportion as history becomes useful and important, its certainty increases, and its materials are more abundant.—Various speculations regarding the antediluvian world—These fall not within the province of History.—Accounts from the sacred writings of the ages immediately after the deluge—From profane historians.

C

rians.—Foundation of the Babylonian and Assyrian empires — Great chasm in their history: conjecture how this is to be supplied. — Earliest accounts of the Egyptian history. — Invasion of the Shepherd Kings. — Sesostris — Exaggerated accounts of his conquests, and of the political state of Egypt.

## II.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE NATURE OF THE FIRST GOVERNMENTS, AND ON THE LAWS, CUSTOMS, ARTS AND SCIENCES, OF THE EARLY AGES.

§ 1. *Nature of the first governments.* — Patriarchal Government; and its progress towards the monarchical. — The small extent and limited power of the first monarchies. — The office of King was probably, for many ages, elective, before it became hereditary. — The first ideas of conquest proceed from a Shepherd people.

§ 2. *Origin of Laws.* — In the infancy of Society, penal laws were remarkably severe. — Laws regarding marriage — Encouragements



agements to matrimony. — Purchase of Wives — Laws regarding Succession, and the division of a man's Estate after his death — Right of Primogeniture — Laws arise necessarily and imperceptibly from the state of society in which they are formed — Connection of History with Jurisprudence; and the mutual aids which they lend to each other.

§ 3. *Earliest methods of authenticating Contracts.*—Solemnities prior to the invention of writing.—Transaction of bargains before witnesses,—Exchanging symbols.—Progress towards writing:—Peruvian *Quipos*,—Pictures,—Hieroglyphics.

§ 4. *Methods of recording historical facts, and promulgating laws.*

§ 5. *Institutions respecting religious worship.*—Origin of Idolatry and Polytheism.—Metamorphoses of the Gods.—Apotheosis of heroes.—Institution of the priesthood, and its connection with the regal dignity.

§ 6. Arts and Sciences of the ancient nations.—The useful arts the offspring of necessity.

necessity.—The sciences are the fruit of ease and leisure.—The sublimer sciences first cultivated by the Priests,—Chaldees or Chaldeans.

### III.

#### OF THE EGYPTIANS.

§ 1. THE Egyptians were the instructors of many of the ancient nations.—The antiquity of their empire, though much exaggerated, is certainly very great.—Examination of Voltaire's opinion on that subject.—The nature of the country affords a presumptive argument of the antiquity of the empire.

§ 2. The ancient government of Egypt monarchical.—The functions of the sovereign were blended with those of the priests, and *vice versa*.—The penal laws of the Egyptians.—A singular institution which may be classed among those laws.—Laws regarding the borrowing of money—Encouraging population.

§ 3.

§ 3. The manners of the Egyptians very early formed.—Their singular attachment to ancient usages.

§ 4. Their knowledge in the Arts and Sciences.—Architecture.—The Obelisks—Ingenious contrivances for transporting and erecting them.—Magnificence of the ancient cities of Egypt.—The Pyramids—Idea which led to their construction.—The Egyptians deficient in Taste.—Painting and Sculpture.—Their knowledge of the Sciences.—Considerable progress in Astronomy.—Their philosophical opinions.—Physical and Theological tenets.

§ 5. Notwithstanding the great attainments of this people, their national character was extremely low and contemptible.—Reasons of this: They were neither a military—nor a commercial people,—and they had an antipathy to strangers.—Some singular circumstances in the manners and customs of the Egyptians, which tended to degrade them in the opinions of other nations.—Extraordinary superstitions.—Their morality very reprehensible.—General idea of their character.



## IV.

## OF THE PHENICIANS.

THE Phenicians remarkable for their early progress in the useful arts.—They were the inventors of writing.—*Sanchoniatho*.—The prodigious antiquity of his writings.—The Phenicians were the inventors of Navigation.—Their voyages and commercial enterprises.

## V.

## HISTORY OF GREECE.

GREECE being indebted for the first rudiments of civilization to the Egyptians and Phenicians, its history is properly introduced by an account of those more ancient nations.

§ 1. The early antiquities of Greece are much disguised by fable.—The ancient inhabitants of Greece were extremely barbarous.—Pelasgi—Hiantes—Leleges.—Greece invaded by the Titans, a colony of Egyptians

tians or Phenicians.—Foundation of the kingdoms of Argos and Sicyon.—Deluge of Ogyges.—Second invasion of Greece, by Cecrops, who polishes Attica.

§ 2. At this period the Grecian history begins to have a degree of authenticity from the authority of the Arundelian marbles.—The chronicle of Paros fixes the dates of the most remarkable events from the time of Cecrops down to the age of Alexander the Great.—The court of Areopagus, at Athens, instituted by Cecrops.—The deluge of Deucalion, recorded in the chronicle of Paros.—Those inundations were common in Greece.—Amphiçtyon.—The council of the Amphiçtyons—Excellent effects of this institution.—Cadmus, the Phenician, introduces writing and other arts into Greece.

§ 3. *Reflections on the first and rudest periods of the Grecian history.*—The nature of the country of Greece retarded the civilization of its inhabitants.—Accounts of the barbarism of ancient manners not incredible, since they find a parallel in the life of modern savages.—Various circumstances

stances which retarded the advances of the Greeks towards refinement.—The engine best fitted to remove these obstacles was the introduction of a national religion.

Origin of the religion of the Greeks.—They received a new system of Theology from their Eastern invaders, which they blended with their own.—Hence the partial coincidence of the Grecian with the Egyptian and Phenician Mythology.—Error of Mythologists in attempting to trace all the fables of antiquity, and the various systems of Pagan Theology, up to one common source. Reflections on the study of Mythology.—The uncertainty and unprofitableness of such researches.—The ancient Greeks characterised by a spirit of superstition.—The oracles of Greece—These gave rise to the institution of public games.—The Olympic, Pythian, Nemæan, and Isthmian.—Excellent political effects of these games.—Their influence on the national character.

§ 4. Down to the period of the Trojan war the history of Greece is intermixed with fables.—Selection of such facts as may be relied on as authentic during that period,



period.—Ereätheus institutes the Eleufinian mysteries.—Theſeus lays the foundation of the grandeur of Attica.

§ 5. Three great events which happened towards the end of this period are ſtrongly characteristic of the genius and ſpirit of the times:—The Argonautic expedition,—the Theban war,—and the ſiege of Troy.—The voyage of the Argonauts, a moſt remarkable enterpriſe for the times.—The ſieges of Thebes and of Troy are proper criterions by which we may form a judgement of the ſtate of the *Military art* at that time in Greece.—Diſquiſition on that ſubject.

## VI.

FROM the era of the taking of Troy, the hiſtory of Greece ceases to partake of the fabulous.—The war of the *Heraclide*.—Its miſerable effects.—The Greeks, driven from their country, begin to coloniſe.—Reflections on the eſtabliſhment of the Grecian colonies, and on their connection with the parent ſtates.—Important conſequences to Greece from the eſtabliſhment

of her colonies.—The states, animated with the love of liberty, shake off the yoke of their tyrants, and form themselves into Republics.

## VII.

### THE REPUBLIC OF SPARTA.

§ 1. THE peculiarities of this political system have given rise to much ingenious disquisition.—Prevailing passion of modern philosophers to reduce every thing to general principles.—This a fertile source of error :—Instance, in those opinions formed of the origin of the Spartan government.—Examination of a new theory with regard to the constitution of Sparta.—Summary of the opinions of ancient authors on that subject.

§ 2. Delineation of the system of Lycurgus.—Power of the Lacedemonian kings.—Of the senate,—Of the assembly of the people.—The extermination of luxury, the principle of this political system.—Methods by which that end was accomplished.—The particular advantages of the Spartan

Spartan constitution.—Its defects.—Manners of the Lacedemonians.—Internal and external causes which contributed to the corruption of this system, and ultimately to the fall of the Republic.

## VIII.

### THE REPUBLIC OF ATHENS.

§ 1. THE Athenians shake off the regal government, and make the experiment of a new constitution. — Unsuccessful attempts towards the establishment of a democracy.—For 331 years, Athens was governed by perpetual archons of the family of Codrus.—Change from the perpetual archonship, first to a decennial, and then to an annual election of that magistrate.

§ 2. Draco, archon and legislator, in the 1st year of the 39th Olympiad, and 624 years before Jesus Christ.

§ 3. Solon, archon and legislator, in the 3d year of the 46th Olympiad, and 594 before J. C. — Character of that legislator. — Detail of his system. — Di-



vision of the citizens into classes.—Constitution of the public assemblies.—The Athenian senate, and its powers.—Constitution and powers of the court of Areopagus.—Nature of the Athenian government.—Reflections on the laws of Athens, and estimate of their merits and defects.

§ 4. Comparison of the Athenians with the Lacedemonians, and parallel between these rival republics.

§ 5. Political strength and revenue of Attica.

§ 6. The system of Solon was first shaken by Pisistratus, who attained the tyranny 550 before J. C.—Hippias and Hipparchus.—The democracy restored by Harmodias and Aristogiton.—Hippias dethroned, solicits foreign aid, and involves Greece in a war with Persia.

## IX.

OF THE STATE OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE, AND ITS HISTORY DOWN TO THE WAR WITH GREECE.

§ 1. ORIGIN of the Persian monarchy.—The monarchy of the Medes united to it under Cyrus.—Uncertainty of the history of this monarch.—Cambyfes 529 before J. C.—Darius, the son of Hyftafpes, 522 before J. C.—His great enterprifes.

§ 2. Government of the Persian empire.—Manners of the Perfians.—Education, customs, laws.

§ 3. Religion of the ancient Perfians.—Zoroafter.—Analyfis of the Zendavefta, and of the Sadder of the modern Guebres.

§ 4. The national character of the Perfians had undergone a great change before the period of the war with Greece.

## XI.

## OF THE PERSIAN WAR.

THE revolt of the Ionians from the Persian yoke brings on them the vengeance of Darius, the son of Hytaspes.—They are aided by the Athenians.—Darius meditates the conquest of all Greece.—His first attempt unsuccessful.—He doubles his armament.—Invasion of Greece.—Battle of Marathon won by Miltiades, 490 before J. C.—Aristides and Themistocles.—Xerxes succeeds Darius 486 before J. C.—He adopts his father's projects.—Exaggerated accounts of his military preparations.—State of Athens at the time of Xerxes's invasion.—Signal heroism of Leonidas and the Spartans, who are defeated at Thermopylæ, 480 before J. C.—Athens abandoned by its inhabitants, and taken by the Persians.—Naval victory over the Persians at Salamis.—Athens again attacked and destroyed.—Victory over the Persians at Platea, 479 before J. C. seconded by a naval victory at Mycale.—Xerxes drops his schemes  
of



of ambition, and the Persians evacuate Greece, carrying on the war for a short time at sea.—Greatness of the Greeks, particularly of the Athenians, at this period.—Cimon, the son of Miltiades.—His abilities and successes excite the jealousy of Pericles.—Schemes of this ambitious man.—War between Athens and Sparta.—Glory of Cimon, who concludes the Persian war, 449 years before J. C.—Reflections on the national character of the Greeks at this period, and contrast between them and the Persians.—Effects of the Persian war upon the character of the Athenians.

## XI.

§ I. STATE of Athens under Pericles.—His age the reign of taste and luxury.—Decline of the patriotic spirit.—Just complaints of the allies of the republic.—Increasing jealousy between Athens and Sparta.—War of Peloponnesus.—Death of Pericles.—Character and conduct of Alcibiades.—Abolition of the Athenian democracy.—Triumph of Sparta over Athens.—Government of the thirty tyrants—They are

are expelled by Thrasybulus, and the democracy restored.

§ 2. Persecution and death of Socrates.

§ 3. Ambitious designs of the Younger Cyrus.—The Spartans join in his enterprise.—Retreat of the *Ten thousand* under Xenophon, 401 before J. C. — Greece again involved in a war with Persia.—The corruption and internal debility of that monarchy offer an easy conquest to the Greeks, had they been united as a nation; but the jealousies and divisions of the states prevent all vigorous exertion.—Disgrace and humiliation of Sparta.—Dishonourable peace concluded with the Persians, 387 before J. C. — Total change of the national character of the Greeks.

## XII.

### THE REPUBLIC OF THEBES.

WHILE Sparta and Athens sensibly decline, Thebes emerges from obscurity, and rises to an ascendancy over the states of Greece.

Greece.—Disorders of this republic.—The Spartans seize the government.—Revolution accomplished by Pelopidas and Epaminondas.—Thebes contends against all the Grecian states.—Epaminondas signally defeats the Lacedemonians at Leuctra.—Battle of Mantinea.—Death and character of Epaminondas.—The Theban power vanishes at once.—Peace between the Grecian states is dictated by Persia.—Degeneracy of Greece.

### XIII.

#### PHILIP OF MACEDON.

RISE of Philip of Macedon.—His genius and character.—The abject situation of Greece incites him to form an attack against her general liberties.—His insidious, but dextrous policy.—Rise of the sacred war.—Demosthenes rouses the Athenians to oppose the designs of Philip.—Eschines takes the opposite part.—Philip becomes the arbiter of Greece.—Battle of Cheronea, 337 years before J. C.—Animated contention between Demosthenes and Eschines.—Fine anecdote, preserved by Cicero,



cero, on that occasion.—Quinctilian's estimate of the comparative merits of these orators.—Philip prepares for a war with Persia.—Death of that prince, 336 before J. C.

#### XIV.

##### ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

INEFFECTUAL attempt of the Greeks, upon the death of Philip, to regain their liberty.—Alexander prosecutes the designs of his father;—and is master of Greece in a single campaign;—prepares for the conquest of Persia.—Miserable state of that empire.—Alexander passes into Asia.—The Persians defeated on the banks of the Granicus.—Battle of Issus.—Character of Quintus Curtius as an historian.—All Syria submits to the Macedonian.—Siege of Tyre.—Gaza taken.—Alexander's expedition into Egypt.—He traverses Assyria.—Battle of Arbela.—Flight and death of Darius Codomannus.—Alexander master of the Persian empire.—He projects the conquest of India, and penetrates to the borders of the Ganges;—returns to Persepolis.

sepolis.—The last scenes of this remarkable life.—He dies at Babylon, at the age of 33, before J. C. 324.—Idea of the character of Alexander.

## XV.

### SUCCESSORS OF ALEXANDER.

§ 1. FIRST settlement of the empire after the death of Alexander.—We peruse with indifference the history of his successors.—Just reflection of Condillac on that subject.—Battle of Ipsus.—Second partition of the empire—Contests between the several governors, who become independent princes.—Empire of the *Seleucide*, or of Syria.—Of Egypt.

§ 2. During the conquests of Alexander, the states of Greece had remained totally inactive.—Upon his death, Athens, roused by Demosthenes, attempts to recover her liberty.—Phocion opposes him.—Death of Demosthenes, and comparison between his politics and those of Phocion.

§ 3. Polyperchon and Cassander.—Demetrius Phalereus, governor of Athens.—Total extinction of the family of Alexander.—Various reverses of fortune of Demetrius Poliorcetes.—The monarchies that rose on the ruins of the empire of Alexander had no internal strength or stability of constitution. They were therefore perpetually fluctuating; and the general weakness paved the way for an easy reduction of the whole under a foreign yoke.

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§ 3. Greece, conquered as she was, continued still respectable.—The luxurious and refined Greeks became the models of a just taste in the Fine Arts to the unpolished Romans.

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### HISTORY OF ROME.

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§ 1. Conjectures with regard to the peopling of Italy, and the adjacent islands.—  
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§ 3. Romulus, first King of Rome.—Idea of his political institutions.—Division of the people into tribes and *curiæ*.—Institution of the Senate.—Patricians and Plebeians.—*Equites*.—The great outlines of the first constitution of the Roman government have their model in the usages of a barbarous people;—but some particular institutions were the result of the genius of a legislator.

§ 4. The first wars of the Romans.

§ 5. Numa Pompilius, second King of Rome.—Idea of his policy and government.—Religious institutions.—*Feciales*.—*Flamines*.—*Vestals*.—Numa reforms the Roman

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§ 8. Tarquinius Priscus, fifth King of Rome.—The Senate augmented to 300.—Rome increases in population, and in power.—Magnificent works of Tarquin.

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§ 10. Tarquinius Superbus, seventh King of Rome.—Absurd eulogium of his character by Montesquieu.—Insupportable tyranny

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§ 1. EVEN in the earliest periods of the history of the Romans, the passion for liberty is their characteristic feature.—The regal dignity elective, and the power of the King extremely limited.—The whole system of the Roman constitution under the monarchy has been falsely ascribed to Romulus.—Opinion of Dionysius of Halicarnassus on this subject.—Estimate of the merits of this historian.

§ 2. Constitution of the senate of Rome.  
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§ 3. Rise of the domestic disturbances at Rome on account of the debts.—Extreme rigour of the laws against debtors.—The people murmur, and refuse to arm for the defence of the state.—Creation of a dictator.—The sedition, quelled for the time, breaks out anew.—Imprudent violence of Appius Claudius.—Fresh grievances and increased animosity of the people.—They retreat to the *Mons Sacer*.—They obtain the abolition of the debts, and the creation of popular magistrates.

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§ 5. Reflections on this change in the Roman constitution.—Examination of an opinion of the Abbé Condillac on the subject of the popular dissensions.

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## XXXVII.

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§ 3. Arrangement of the troops in order of battle.—Phalanx of the Greeks contrasted with the Quincunx disposition of the Romans.

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§ 1. CONNECTION of politics with morality.—Utility of history as a school of morals.

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§ 2. Otho Emperor, reigned three months.—Vitellius, a brutal tyrant, reigned eight months.

§ 3. Vespasian Emperor.—Ambiguity of his character.—He governs with wisdom and moderation.—War with the Jews.—Jerusalem taken and destroyed, seventy years after J. C.—Vespasian reigned nine years and eleven months.

§ 4. Titus Emperor.—His uncommon virtues and talents.—Excellence of his administration.—He dies in the third year of his reign, with the character of *Delicie humani generis*.

§ 5. Domitian Emperor.—A monster of vice and cruelty.—The empire engaged in various wars.—Under the oppression of this tyrant, Rome groaned for fifteen years.—He died A. D. 96.—Nerva Emperor.—Virtuous, but weak from age.—He reigns sixteen months.

§ 6. Trajan Emperor.—Possessed of every talent and virtue that can adorn a sovereign.

reign.—His military abilities, and successful enterprises.—Conquest of Dacia; victories over the Parthians, and reduction of Mesopotamia, Assyria, and Arabia Felix.—Trajan restores some of the forms of the Republic.—His attention to public economy;—encouragement of literature;—happy in his private life, and universally respected, he died after a reign of nineteen years, A. D. 117.

§ 7. Adrian Emperor.—Abandons all the conquests of Trajan, and confines the Eastern empire once more within the bounds of the Euphrates.—Real motives of this conduct.—Excellence of the administration of Adrian.—His great popularity.—He was a friend of Literature, and of the Sciences.—Address to his soul on deathbed.—He died after a reign of twenty-two years.

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disposition of this prince, and character of his administration.—He restores the ancient dignity and authority of the Senate.—He reigned twenty-two years, and died A. D. 161.

§ 2. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Emperor.—A virtuous, wise, and philosophic prince.—He admits his brother Verus to a share in the government.—The empire attacked by the Parthians, and by the Germanic nations.—Misconduct and death of Verus.—The empire restored to peace.—Progress of Marcus Aurelius through the Eastern provinces.—He died after a reign of nineteen years.—Idea of the state of the Roman empire from the death of Domitian to that of Marcus Aurelius; a splendid and happy period of eighty-four years.

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§ 1. Commodus Emperor.—A vicious tyrant, reigned thirteen years.—The virtuous Pertinax enjoyed the Imperial dignity but eighty-six days.—The empire was now openly exposed to sale by the Prætorian



rian guards, and purchased by Didius Julianus.—Revolts in the provinces.—New competitors offer their claims.

§ 2. Severus, the highest bidder, is hailed Augustus; and Julianus, after a reign of sixty-six days, is put to death by sentence of the Senate.—Severus banishes the Prætorian guards;—defeats his rivals Niger and Albinus;—degrades the Senate, and establishes the most absolute despotism.—His able and politic administration,—fatal to the real interests of the empire.—Severus's expedition into Britain.—He dies at York in the eighteenth year of his reign, A. D. 211.

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### PARTITION OF THE EMPIRE UNDER DIOCLETIAN.

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§ 2. The two Cæsars, Galerius and Constantius, jointly govern the empire.—Constantius dying soon after, his son Constantine is proclaimed in Britain.—Galerius refuses to acknowledge his title.—Maximian

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## LI.

### CONSTANTINE. TRANSFERENCE OF THE SEAT OF EMPIRE.

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§ 2. Constantine resolves to remove the seat of empire.—He builds Constantinople.—His policy to draw thither inhabitants.—Italy desolated by this change.—The legions removed from the frontiers, and distributed into the provinces.—Pernicious effects of this measure.—The northern nations, Goths, &c. again invade the empire.—Sapor King of Persia invades Mesopotamia.

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§ 2. Proconsuls. — Masters-General of the cavalry and infantry. — Counts and Dukes.

§ 3. Ministers of the palace:—Præfect of the bed-chamber,—Master of the offices,—Quæstor,—Count of the sacred largesses,—Count

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§ 4. Intercourse between the court and provinces.—Posts.—Spies of government.

§ 5. Every institution calculated to support the fabric of Despotism.—Use of torture.—Great grievances in the system of Taxation.—Industry discouraged, Agriculture is at a stand, and Population declines.—Free gifts to the Emperor.

§ 6. Changes introduced by Constantine into the system of military discipline.—Distinction between the Palatine troops and the Borderers.—The legion reduced in its complement.—The army weakened by the intermixture of Barbarians, Scythians, Goths, and Germans.

§ 7. This immense mass of heterogeneous parts was kept together for some time by the vigorous exertion of despotic authority.



## LIII.

§ 1. CONSTANTINE had divided the empire among five princes, three of his sons, and two nephews.—Constantius, the youngest of the sons, finally gets rid of all his competitors, and reigns alone.—Occupies himself solely with theological controversies.—Confers on his nephew, Julian, the title of *Cesar*.—Character of Julian.—His first military exploits.—Is proclaimed Emperor.—Death of Constantius.

§ 2. Excellent civil administration of Julian.—His hatred of Christianity, and artful policy to extirpate that religion.—His bigotry and superstition.—His war in Asia.—He is slain in battle at the age of 31, A. D. 363.

§ 3. Jovian chosen Emperor by the soldiers.—Peace with the Persians.—Jovian favours the Christians;—dies, after a reign of seven months.—Valentinian chosen Emperor;—associates his brother Valens.—The Empire divided into Eastern and Western.—Sapor, the Persian, attacks the Empire

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§ 4. Theodosius succeeds Valens in the East.—Gracian is succeeded by his son Valentinian II. who being put to death, Theodosius reigned solely over the Empires of the East and West.—Death of Theodosius, A. D. 395.—The Empire divided between his sons, Arcadius and Honorius.

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ON THE EXTINCTION OF PAGANISM,  
AND FULL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE  
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of Pontiffs during the republic.—This gradually weakened under the Emperors, yet still considerable.—The Christian Emperors did not refuse the dignity of *Pontifex Maximus*.—Gratian shook the fabric of popular superstition.—The senate was Pagan after the people had ceased to be so.—The question of preference between Paganism and Christianity solemnly debated in the senate in the time of Theodosius.—Paganism was abolished, and Christianity finally established.—The provinces follow the example of the capital.—Singular zeal of the inhabitants of Alexandria.—Good policy of Theodosius.

§ 2. The new Christian church of Rome was polluted by the most absurd superstitions.—Worship of saints and relics.—Wonderful zeal for the discovery of relics, and the various impostures to which it gave rise.

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THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

§ 1. ARCADIVS Emperor of the East, and Honorius of the West.—The dissensions of their ministers Stilicho and Rufinus fatal to the empire.—The barbarians pour down upon the provinces.—Ravages of the Goths under Alaric.—Arcadius purchases a peace with Alaric, and gives him several of the provinces.—Alaric penetrates into Italy.—Honorius negotiates, and Alaric, repeatedly deceived by false promises, revenges himself at length by sacking Rome.—Generosity and humanity of the Goths.—Death of Arcadius, A. D. 408, who is succeeded by his son Theodosius II. an infant.—The transactions of the Empire are at this period little else than a series of theological dissensions.—Death of Honorius, A. D. 423.—Excellent laws of Arcadius and Honorius.—Compilation of the Theodosian Code.



§ 2. Settlement of the Vandals in Africa.—Progress of the Huns under Attila.—Mean conduct of Theodosius.—He dies, and is succeeded by Marcian.—Abject state of the Western empire.—Valentinian III. Emperor of the West.—The Britons implore ineffectually the aid of the Romans against the Picts and Scots, and invite the Saxons to their protection.

§ 3. Attila invades the Gauls;—is vanquished by Ætius, the Roman General.—The Huns victorious in their turn.—Foundation of the city and state of Venice.—Death of Attila.—The Gothic nations continue their progress.—A succession of weak princes bring the Western empire to the lowest ebb of misfortune.—Under the reign of Augustulus, Italy is conquered by Odoacer King of the Heruli.—Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, vanquishes Odoacer, and takes possession of the throne.—Excellent administration of this Gothic prince,

§ 4. Justinian Emperor of the East.—The weakness of the Sovereign counterbalanced by the great talents of his generals,  
—Belisarius

—Belisarius attempts the recovery of Italy.—Ingratitude of Justinian to his general.—Factions disorders of the court of Constantinople.—Alternate disgraces and triumphs of Belisarius.—He recovers Italy from the Barbarians.—It is again conquered by Totila the Goth.—Expedition of Narses the Eunuch into Italy.—Totila defeated, and slain.—Narses governs Italy with great wisdom; but his services being repaid with ingratitude by Justin, the successor of Justinian, he invites the Lombards into the country, who finally subdue Italy, A. D. 568.

## LVI.

ON THE MANNERS, LAWS, AND GOVERNMENT, OF THE GOTHIC NATIONS.

§ 1. ORIGIN of the Goths.—Their various migrations from Scandinavia.—Probable opinion, that all the various tribes of Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Vandals, Gepidæ, Heruli, and Lombards, proceeded originally from the same common stock.

§ 2.

§ 2. Erroneous opinions with regard to the manners of the Gothic nations.—False picture given of them by Voltaire.—The Goths, in their progress southwards, are gradually civilized.—When established in Italy, we find them a humane, a cultivated, and an enlightened people.—Evidences of this from cotemporary authors.—Delineation of the character of Theodoric the Great.—The excellent policy which he introduced into his dominions.—His regard for the Arts and Sciences.—His clemency and moderation.—Character of Alaric,—Of Amalasonta,—Of Totila.

§ 3. The Goths who over-ran the empire were divided into two great branches, the Ostrogoths and Visigoths, who were governed by two distinct races of sovereigns, the *Balti* and the *Amali*.—The Ostrogoths, upon their settlement in the Empire, adopted the laws of the Romans; the Visigoths framed a code of their own, formed from the ancient laws and customs of the Gothic nations,

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Northern nations—Specimen of their laws, and abstract of some remarkable statutes illustrative of the manners and character of the people—Excellence of the laws of the Franks and Lombards.

§ 2. Government of the Gothic nations.—On their first establishment in the South—In provinces, they were governed by elective monarchs—Progress from this form to a hereditary monarchy.—The chief officers under the Gothic Princes.—Dukes and Counts, Tribunes, &c.—Power of the monarch.—Assembly of the Pro-

cessors.

## PART SECOND.

## MODERN HISTORY.

## I.

OF ARABIA, AND THE EMPIRE OF THE  
SARACENS.

§ 1. **S**TATE of the Eastern or Constantinopolitan empire towards the middle of the sixth century.—State of Arabia.—Barbarous manners of its inhabitants.—Their religion, a mixture of Judaism with idolatry.

§ 2. Mahomet born, A. D. 571.—Romantic history of this extraordinary personage.—His talents, ambition, artifice,  
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and enthusiasm.—Idea of his Religion.—Al-koran.—His flight from Mecca, the era of the *Hegyra*.—He arms his disciples; besieges and takes the city of Mecca;—subdues all Arabia;—attacks the provinces of the Eastern empire;—dies A. D. 633.

§ 3. Abubeker, father-in-law of Mahomet, succeeds to his authority, and prosecutes his conquests.—He is succeeded by Omar, who, with astonishing rapidity, over-runs Syria, Phenicia, Mesopotamia, and the whole Persian empire.—Omar abolishes the religion of Zoroaster, and establishes through his empire the faith of Mahomet.—Progress of the arms of the Saracens in Egypt, Lybia, and Numidia.—Othman succeeds Omar, and extends the empire of the Caliphs.—Ali, the successor of Othman, transfers the seat of the Caliphs from Mecca to Couffa, whence it is afterwards removed to Bagdat.—Genius and character of the Caliphs of the Saracens.

§ 4. There were nineteen Caliphs of the race of Omar, or *Ommiades*, after whom the throne was filled by the race of the *Abassidæ*.—Under the Caliph Almanzor, the

the Saracens began to be remarkable for their knowledge in the sciences, and taste in literature.—Haroun Alraschid, a most accomplished prince.—Flourishing state of the empire of the Saracens during his reign.—Splendour of the sciences and of literature at Bagdat.

## II.

### MONARCHY OF THE FRANKS.

§ 1. ORIGIN of the Franks.—Uncertainty of their early history.—Merovæus founder of the first race of the Kings of France, termed *Merovingian*.—His son Clovis, A. D. 482, subdues the Visigoths and Burgundians, and conquers the greatest part of Gaul.—Clotilda, his Queen, converts her husband, and the Franks embrace the Christian religion.—Theodoric the Great checks the progress of Clovis, who is defeated in the battle of Arles, and dies A. D. 511.

§ 2. Successors of Clovis.—His kingdom divided among his sons, and involved in civil wars.—Under a series of weak sove-



reigns, the *Maires du Palais* attain a high degree of authority.—Pepin Heristel, *Maire du Palais*, enjoys the power without the name of King.—Charles Martel, *Maire du Palais*, attains the sovereignty of all France, which he bequeaths to his sons Pepin and Carloman.—Carloman abdicates the government.

§ 3. Rise of the temporal sovereignty of the Popes of Rome.—Impious farce carried on between Pepin and Pope Stephen III.—Pepin anointed and crowned King of France.—Changes in the constitution of the monarchy of the Franks under the Kings of the Merovingian race.

### III.

REFLECTIONS ON THE STATE OF FRANCE DURING THE KINGS OF THE MEROVINGIAN RACE.—FEUDAL SYSTEM.

§ 1. THE government of the Franks originally democratic.—The National Assemblies, or *Champs de Mars*.—The King only a military leader.—On the establishment

ment of the Franks in Gaul, the conquerors did not easily unite with the conquered people. — The Gauls were treated as slaves, but were allowed to retain their own laws. — The Franks were governed by the Salique and Ripuarian laws. — Consequences of this diversity of laws even after the two nations were perfectly united. — The influence of the clergy tended greatly to effect a complete union between the nations. — The Gauls became at length the favourites of the sovereigns, and attained the highest offices of trust. — The constitution was gradually changed from its original democratic form to an aristocracy. — The granting hereditary *beneficia* of lands was the chief instrument of this change.

§ 2. *Disquisition on the origin of the Feudal system.* — The origin of this system is to be found in the *Clientela* of the Romans. — This connection went farther than between the *Patroni* and *Clientes*: it subsisted between cities and provinces, and their inferior districts and villages. — Military service was paid for protection. — As yet, this *Clientela* had no connection with lands. — When the empire became extended,

ed, and garrisons were established along the frontiers, the Emperors found it expedient to assign to the soldiers *beneficia*, or gifts of land, in the provinces where they were stationed.—These *beneficia*, at first revokable, or at most granted for life, were by Alexander Severus made perpetual, and descendible to heirs, on the condition of military service.—The *Gentiles* and *Scutarii*, the best troops, were commonly rewarded with these *beneficia*.—Such was the state of the Roman province in Gaul, at the time when it was conquered by the Franks: a great part of the lands consisted of these hereditary *beneficia*.—The Franks, allowing many of the Gauls to retain their possession, made no other difference than changing the overlord or superior, and exacting to their own chiefs or princes, that oath of allegiance and military service which had been formerly given to the Roman Emperors.—Insurmountable difficulties which attend the common idea, that the Feudal system owed its origin to the Kings of the Franks.—These are obviated by the hypothesis above mentioned.

§ 3. The Frank Kings reserved a power of revoking these *beneficia*: but the weakness of the princes of the Merovingian race, and the increasing power of the nobles, soon procured a perpetuity of their possessions.—By the treaty of Andeli, the Kings renounced the liberty of revoking the *beneficia*.

§ 4. Origin of the *Seigneuries*.—Allodial Lords gave *beneficia* like Sovereigns to their vassals.—Civil and criminal jurisdiction of the *Seigneurs*.—The increasing power of these *Seigneurs* threw all France into confusion.

§ 5. Amid the disorders of civil war and anarchy, the *Maires du Palais* gradually extended an authority over both King and Nobles, and, possessed of the power of Sovereigns, assumed at length the title.—Pepin *bref*, *Maire du Palais*, is the founder of the Carlovingian race of the Kings of France.



## IV.

## CHARLEMAGNE.

§ 1. PEPIN is succeeded by his two sons Charles and Carloman.—Carloman dying, Charles is monarch of all France, A. D. 771.—During a reign of forty-five years, this Prince subdued to his dominion the greatest part of Europe.—Extent of his empire.—His war with the Saxons, of thirty years continuance.

§ 2. *Idea of the political institutions of Charlemagne, and his system of government.*—The national assemblies held twice in the year.—Power and jurisdiction of these assemblies.—Three orders, of Clergy, Nobility, and People.—The people represented by deputies.—The empire divided into districts, governed by envoys.—Yearly conventions held by the envoys, who report their proceedings to the national assemblies.

§ 3. The most important transactions of the reign of Charlemagne are those which regard

regard Italy.—Charlemagne subdues all Lombardy, and enters Rome in triumph.—Irene, at this time Empress of the East, courts his alliance.—Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the Romans.—He had no fixed seat of empire.—He divides his dominions among his children.

§ 4. Beautiful domestic character of Charlemagne;—his private life and manners.—Detection of the calumnies of certain historians with regard to his character.—Charlemagne died in the 72d year of his age, A. D. 814.

## V.

REFLECTIONS ON THE EUROPEAN MANNERS IN THE AGE OF CHARLEMAGNE.—GOVERNMENT, ARTS AND SCIENCES, LITERATURE, LAWS, &c.

§ 1. ART of War.—Navigation.—Commerce and Manufactures.—Value of money in Europe.—Mechanical Arts.—Fine Arts: Music, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

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§ 2.

§ 2. State of Literature in the age of Charlemagne.—That Prince himself a great encourager of learning.—Britain and Ireland produced, in this dark age, several learned men.—Prevalent species of literature at that time.

§ 3. Particulars which distinguished the laws of most of the European nations.—Crimes punished by a mulct.—Price of blood.—Judgements of God.—Compurgators.—Trials by cold water, boiling water, or red-hot iron.—Judicial combat.

## VI.

### STATE OF THE CHURCH. ORIGIN OF MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS.

§ 1. DISSENTIONS in the Christian church.—Worship of Images.—Rise of this species of idolatry, and the disorders it occasions.

§ 2. Origin of Monastic institutions.—Hermits abound in the East about the end of the fourth century.—They begin to take a part in secular affairs.—Unite themselves  
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into *Cenobia*.—St Benedict introduces Monachism into Italy;—sends colonies into Sicily and France.—St Basil, the founder of *Cenobia* in the East.—Monasteries for women founded in Egypt by St Pacomo. St Augustine establishes Canons regular in Africa.—Mendicants.—Military religious orders.

§ 3. Auricular confession.—Progress of Christianity in the northern kingdoms of Europe.

## VII.

EMPIRE OF THE WEST UNDER THE SUCCESSORS OF CHARLEMAGNE. INVASION OF THE NORMANS.

§ 1. LEWIS (*le Debonnaire*) was the only lawful son of Charlemagne who survived him.—He divides his empire during his own life.—Rebellion of his sons.—Incendiary machinations of Valla the Monk.—Extreme weakness of Lewis.—He surrenders himself prisoner to his children.—Lotharius proclaimed Emperor;—deposed,



and excommunicated. — Partition of the Empire.—Charles, surnamed the Bald, son of Lewis, obtains the kingdom of France. —Germany, finally separated from the empire of the Franks, is the share of another son, Lewis of Bavaria. —Italy falls to Lotharius, with the title of Emperor. —On his death it is seized by Charles the Bald.

§ 2. In the reign of Charles the Bald, the Normans commit great devastations in France.—First irruption and progress of this northern people. — They enter the Seine, and burn Paris.—Pusillanimity and treachery of Charles the Bald.—Paris, invested a second time, is gallantly defended by Count Odo and Bishop Goslin.—Meanness of Charles the Gross.—He is deposed.—Raoul, or Rollo, obtains possession of Normandy and Brittany.

## VIII.

STATE OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE IN  
THE EIGHTH AND NINTH CENTU-  
RIES.

§ 1. STATE of the Constantinopolitan empire in point of territory.—Stripped of the greatest part of its provinces;—ravaged on the east by the Saracens, and on the west by the Abari and Bulgarians.—Constantinople a scene of anarchy, disorder, and horrible crimes.—Religious dissensions.

§ 2. The Russians ravage the coasts of the Euxine.—The Turks begin to make inroads.—Amidst all these misfortunes, Constantinople, from her extensive commerce, was the most opulent and most polished city in Christendom.—Under the Emperor Leo the Philosopher, happened the great schism or separation of the Greek from the Latin church.

## IX.

## IX.

## AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH, AND OF ITALY, IN THE EIGHTH AND NINTH CENTURIES.

§ 1. THE Popes, now territorial princes, arrogate all the powers of independent sovereigns.—They assume a spiritual authority over the Kings of Europe.—This authority disputed. — Extraordinary circumstances attending the marriage and divorce of Lotharius King of Lorraine.—Triumph of the Popes.

§ 2. Dispute between Pope Nicholas and the Emperor of the East, which occasions the separation of the Greek church from that of Rome, A. D. 860.

## X.

## OF THE SARACENS, IN THE EIGHTH AND NINTH CENTURIES.

IN the beginning of the eighth century, the Saracens subverted the monarchy of the

the Visigoths in Spain, and conquered the whole kingdom, A. D. 713.—The Goths left in possession of their property, their laws, and religion.—A small remnant of the Gothic monarchy maintains itself among the mountains of Asturia, which by degrees increases to a formidable power.—The Saracens extend their conquests, and diffuse the religion of Mahomet, over great part of Asia and Africa.—The Saracen generals raise themselves into independent sovereigns, and shake off the yoke of the Caliphs.—Thus the Sultan of Egypt, the Emperor of Morocco, the Moorish Kings in Spain, respect the Caliph as the head of their religion, but acknowledge no subjection to him as a temporal prince.

## XI.

### EMPIRE OF THE WEST.

UNDER the degenerate posterity of Charlemagne, the empire of the West had now sunk to the lowest state of abasement.—The nominal Emperor possessed only a part of Germany.—Under Henry the Fowler, a prince of great abilities, A. D. 918, Ger-  
many



many becomes a respectable power.—His son, Otho the Great, reunited Italy to the empire, and kept the Popedom in subjection.—Shocking disorders of the Papacy at this time.—Otho consecrated Emperor of the Romans;—his spirited conduct.—The same disorders continue under his successors.—The Popedom frequently put up to sale.—The Emperor Henry III. vigorously maintains his authority over the See of Rome.

## XII.

### HISTORY OF BRITAIN, FROM ITS EARLIEST PERIOD, DOWN TO THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

THE history of Britain has been postponed to this time, that we may consider it in one connected view from its earliest period down to the Norman Conquest.

§ 1. Uncertainty of all accounts of the first population of kingdoms.—Whitaker's and Macpherson's accounts of the first population of Britain.—The state of Britain before the Roman invasion.—Manners of the

the ancient British.—Religion of the Druids, &c.

§ 2. Julius Cæsar invades Britain.—Conquest of a great part of the island under the Emperor Claudius.—Progress of the Roman arms under Nero, Adrian, and Severus.—By the decline and fall of the Roman empire, Britain recovers her liberty.—Miserable state of the South Britons, from the depredations of the Picts and Caledonians.—They invite the Saxons from Germany to be their deliverers.

§ 3. The Saxons land in Britain, defeat the Picts and Caledonians, and make a conquest of all the southern part of the island.—Different provinces being subdued by different leaders, seven independent kingdoms are formed.

§ 4. The history of the Saxon Heptarchy, obscure and uninteresting.—It is sufficient to mark the duration of the several kingdoms till their union under Egbert.—The kingdom of Kent began A. D. 455, and continued till A. D. 827.—Conversion of the Saxons to Christianity.—Northumberland began A. D.

547, and continued till A. D. 926.—East Anglia began A. D. 575, and continued till A. D. 928.—Mercia began A. D. 582, and continued to A. D. 827.—Essex began A. D. 527, and ended A. D. 827.—Suffex began A. D. 491, and ended A. D. 685.—Wessex, which ultimately subdued and united the whole Heptarchy, began A. D. 519, and ended A. D. 827.

§ 5. Egbert united all the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, A. D. 827, and thus laid the foundation of the kingdom of England.—The Normans or Danes from time to time ravage the coasts.—Alfred the Great.—Miseries of the country from the Danes.—Heroism of Alfred.—The Danes defeated.—The plan of government instituted by Alfred.—Division of England into Hundreds and Tithings.—Origin of juries.—County-courts,

§ 6. On the death of Alfred, A. D. 899, England relapsed into barbarism.—Weak administration of several of his successors.—The Danes renew their invasions.—The English depose Ethelred, and swear allegiance to the monarch of Denmark.—Edmond

mond Ironside, son of Ethelred, divides the kingdom with Canute the Dane.—Death of Edmond, and succession of Canute, A. D. 1017.—His character and government.—Harold.—Hardicanute.

§ 7. Edward the Confessor.—Ambitious views of Harold.—Edward appoints William Duke of Normandy his successor.—Death of Edward, and usurpation of Harold.—William the Norman invades England.—The battle of Hastings won by the Normans, A. D. 1066, places William the Conqueror on the throne of England.

### XIII.

#### ON THE GOVERNMENT, LAWS, AND MANNERS, OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

THE government, laws, and manners, of the Anglo-Saxons, furnish an interesting subject of inquiry, as having had their influence in the formation of the British constitution.

§ 1. The government of the Saxons was the same with that of all the ancient Ger-



man nations.—Limited powers of the Prince or Chief.—We have not precise ideas of the Anglo-Saxon government.—The Wittenagemot, or national assembly.—Doubts with regard to its constituent members.—The government extremely aristocratical.

§ 2. Three ranks of the people, the Nobles, the Free, and the Slaves.—The Nobles or Thanes.—Two remarkable laws of Athelstan.—The Freemen or Ceorles.—The Slaves or Villains.

§ 3. The Anglo-Saxon government, tho' extremely aristocratical, showed some remains of the ancient democracy of the German nations.—Courts of the Decennary, Hundred, and County.

§ 4. The punishments by fine, and the modes of proof, by the judgement of God, by ordeal, single combat, and compurgators, were common to the Anglo-Saxons as to all the Northern nations.

§ 5. Military force of the kingdom of England under the Anglo-Saxon government.

ment.—The revenue of the crown.—Law of succession by Gavelkind.—Bookland and Folkland property.—General character of the Anglo-Saxons as a nation.—

#### XIV.

STATE OF THE CONTINENTAL KINGDOMS OF EUROPE, DURING THE NINTH, TENTH, ELEVENTH, AND TWELFTH CENTURIES.

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## Spain.

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verns with severity.—His domestic misfortunes. — His daughter Matilda marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of the Count of Anjou.—Henry dying A. D. 1135, destined the succession of the kingdom to his daughter. — His nephew Stephen usurps the throne; — defeated by Matilda, who is crowned Queen.—Matilda deposed, and Stephen restored.—Henry, son of Matilda, invades the kingdom;—makes peace with Stephen, on the condition of succeeding him.—Stephen died A. D. 1154.

§ 2. Henry II. (Plantagenet), King of England.—His excellent administration.—Charters of immunities granted to the Towns.—Prosperity of the first years of Henry's reign.—Ambition and daring insolence of Becket.—Henry attacks the privileges of the Church.—Revenge of Becket.—Disorders of the kingdom.—Becket is murdered and canonized.—Repentance of Henry.

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lion of his sons. — Henry does penance for the murder of Becket. — War with the Scots. — Death of Henry, A. D. 1189. — Character of his government.

§ 3. Richard I. (Cœur de Lion). — Enthusiasm of his character. — Embarks in the Crusades. — His exploits in Palestine. — Rivalship between him and Philip Augustus King of France. — Truce with the Infidels. — Richard travels homeward in disguise. — Is imprisoned at Vienna. — Romantic circumstance by which he was discovered. — Is ransomed, and returns to England. — War against France. — Richard killed in the tenth year of his reign, A. D. 1199.

§ 4. John King of England. — An odious tyrant. — War with France. — John deprived of his continental dominions. — Embroiled with the See of Rome. — The kingdom laid under the sentence of an interdict. John excommunicated and deposed. — His despicable submission to the Pope. — Dissatisfaction of the Barons of England — Their claims from the Monarch. — They take up arms, and assert their rights. — Concessions of

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EXTENT of the Empire in the beginning of the thirteenth century.—Italy embroiled with the factions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines.—Contests of Frederic II. with the Popedom.—His spirited conduct.—Miseries of Germany after his death.—All Europe engaged in the Crusades.



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§ 1. STATE of the Eastern countries at the time of the Crusades.—Origin and progress of the Turks.—They gain a footing in the territories of the Saracens.—They take Bagdat, A. D. 1055, and overturn the empire of the Caliphs.—From this period the Caliphs exchanged temporal for spiritual authority, and became supreme Pontiffs of the Mahometan religion.

§ 2. The Turks, possessed of Arabia, Persia, and Asia-Minor, begin to threaten the Constantinopolitan empire.—State of that empire.

§ 3. Peter the Hermit raises the first Crusade, with the design of rescuing the Holy Land from the possession of the Infidels.—The design is sanctified by the Church.—Misfortunes of the first Crusaders.—New swarms rendezvous at Constantinople.—Prudent conduct of the Emperor Alexius.—Successes of the Crusaders.—Jerusalem taken

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§ 4. The second Crusade began A. D. 1146, under Hugh, brother of Philip I. of France.—200,000 cut to pieces by the Turks.—Institution of the Knights Templars, and Hospitallers.—A new Crusade under Lewis VII. of France.—Its disastrous fate.—Victories of Saladin.—Character of this great man.—A Crusade from the north of Europe.—Philip Augustus, and Richard I. of England.—A new Crusade, A. D. 1202, under Baldwin Count of France.—Constantinople taken by the Crusaders.—Baldwin elected Emperor.—Division of the Imperial dominions.—Foundation of the empires of Trebizond and Nicæa.—Dami-etta taken.—Conquests of the Tartars under Gengiskan.

§ 5. The last Crusade, under St Lewis.—Its miserable issue.—Lewis taken prisoner and ransomed.—He fits out a new Crusade against the Moors of Africa, which is equally unsuccessful.—In the whole of the Crusades, it is supposed that two millions of Europeans perished in the East.

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§ 7. Moral effects of the Crusades.—Spirit of persecution on account of Religion.

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§ 1. CHIVALRY arose naturally from the state of society in those ages in which it prevailed.—Customs of the Germanic nations, which led to the introduction of Chivalry.—Chivalry considered as a system.—Ceremonies of conferring the honour of knighthood.—Gallantry inseparable from the character of a knight.—High ideas of Religion and Morality.—Chivalry did not attain to its perfection till the period of the Crusades.

§ 2. Origin of romantic fiction.—Romances were unknown in Europe till the eleventh



eleventh century.—Works of Geoffrey of Monmouth, and the fictitious Archbishop Turpin.—The romantic spirit introduced by the Crusades contributed greatly to increase the relish for these compositions.—Propensity of the human mind to delight in wild chimeras of the imagination.—The effect of these compositions more powerful from the superstitious prejudices common in the middle ages.—Error of those critics who consider all the fictions of the old romances as instructive allegories.—Dr Hurd's and Mons. Mallet's opinion on this subject.—The mode of instruction by allegory came afterwards to be much in use.—Tasso's allegory of the Enchanted Forest.—Revival of the taste for romantic composition in the age of Q. Elisabeth.—Sydney and Spenser.—That mode of writing is now entirely exploded.

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§ 1. CONSTANTINOPLE retaken by the Greeks, A. D. 1261.—Michael Paleologus Emperor.—Charles of Anjou King of Sicily.—Massacre of the Sicilian Vespers, A. D. 1282.—Crusade against the Albigenses.—Origin of the tribunal of Inquisition; first established at Thoulouse.

§ 2. Rise of the House of Austria.—Rodolph of Hapsburg, elected Emperor, wrests Austria from the King of Bohemia, which has ever since remained in the Imperial family.

§ 3. Rise of the French parliaments under Philip the Fair.—The clergy excluded from those assemblies by Philip the Long.—Constitution of the English parliaments at this time.—The legislative power lodged in the King and great council.—Who were

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§ 2. Constitution of the republic of Switzerland.—Nature of the league of Association.—Each Canton, in matters which regard

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§ 2. The council of Constance held, A. D. 1414.—Remarkable proceedings in this assembly.—Pope John XXIII. persecuted by the Emperor Sigismund.—Tried and deposed.—John Hufs tried for heresy, and burnt.—Jerom of Prague undergoes the same fate.

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§ 1. HENRY III. a weak and contemptible Prince.—The kingdom embroiled in commotions.—Ambitious views of the Earl of Leicester.—Parliament held at Oxford, where the outline is formed of the British House of Commons.—Knights of the shire elected.—Leicester's rebellion.—The King taken prisoner.—Leicester defeated by Prince Edward, and killed.—Death of Henry, A. D. 1272.

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§ 2. Edward I. (Longshanks.)—Great intrepidity of his character.—He confirms *Magna Charta*.—Projects the conquest of Wales.—The Welch, unconquered by the Saxons, had preserved their independency.—Edward invades Wales.—Truce concluded with Lewellyn, Prince of the country.—Infringed by the Welch.—Edward marches into the heart of the country.—The Welch defeated after a desperate resistance, A. D. 1282.—Wales united to the crown of England, the principality of the King's eldest son.—Barbarous policy of Edward in exterminating the Welch Bards.

§ 3. Edward meditates the conquest of Scotland.

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### HISTORY OF SCOTLAND;

From Malcolm Canmore to Robert Bruce.

§ 1. OBSCURITY of the Scottish history prior to Malcolm Canmore. — Malcolm succeeds

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§ 2. Competition for the crown between Bruce and Baliol.—Edward chosen umpire of the contest.—Artful policy of this Prince.—He compels the Scottish Barons to admit his claim of Sovereignty.—Puts Baliol in possession of the crown.—Baliol renouncing his Feudal dependency, is forced to abdicate the throne.

§ 3. William Wallace nobly asserts the freedom of his country.—Success of his arms.—The English, defeated at Stirling, evacuate the country.—Edward invades Scotland with a powerful army.—The Scots defeated.—Continuation of hostilities.—Edward plans the reduction of the country.—Decisive engagement at Stirling, where the Scots are routed.—Wallace, a fugitive in the remote parts of the kingdom;—betrayed and delivered up to Edward.—Meanness and inhumanity of the conqueror.—Circumstances of the trial and execution of Wallace, A. D. 1305.

§ 4. Robert Bruce the deliverer of his country.—The English entirely driven out of Scotland.—Robert Bruce crowned King, A. D. 1306.—Death of Edward I. A. D. 1307.



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## HISTORY OF BRITAIN CONTINUED.

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§ 1. EDWARD II. a weak and indolent Prince.—Disgusts his Barons by his attachment to mean favourites.—Invades Scotland.—Battle of Bannockburn, in which the English are totally defeated.—Edward flies by sea to England.—The independency of Scotland secured by this victory.—Isabella, Queen to Edward, levies war against her husband.—The King, abandoned by his subjects, taken prisoner, and put to death, A. D. 1327.

§ 2. Edward III. a Prince of spirit and abilities.—Avenes the death of his father.—Edward Baliol solicits his aid to obtain possession of Scotland.—The Scots defeated.—Baliol placed on the throne.—Edward III. claims the kingdom of France in right of his

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§ 3. Richard II. King of England.—A slave to unworthy favourites.—Disorders of the kingdom.—Richard confiscates the estate of his uncle Henry of Lancaster.—Henry wrests from him the crown.—Thus began the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster.

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§ 1. HENRY IV. King of England, A. D. 1399.—Victorious over the York faction, and the Scots.—Wickliffe combats the doctrines of the Church of Rome.—First capital punishments in England on account of Religion.—Death of Henry, A. D. 1413.

§ 2. Henry V. King of England.—Charles VI. King of France.—Disorderly state of that kingdom.—Charles seized with madness.—Henry V. invades Normandy;—gains the glorious victory of Agincourt;—prosecutes his success.—Treaty between France and England.—Henry nominated Regent of France.—Marries Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. and receives the kingdom of France as her dowry.—Death of Henry, A. D. 1422.—Charles VII. by slow degrees, recovers possession of his kingdom.—Joan of Arc, a pretended prophetess, raises the siege of Orleans;—defeats the English;—taken prisoner,

prisoner, and burnt for forcery.—Charles, by a vigorous perseverance, expels the English from France.—Wisdom of his government.

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### FALL OF THE GREEK EMPIRE.

§ 1. THE Turks encroach on the territories of the Empire.—Advance to the Propontis.—The Emperor John Cantacuzenos courts their alliance.—The Turks make a settlement at Adrianople.—The Emperor John Palæologus concludes a shameful treaty with Amurath.—Dejection of the Greeks at this period.—Bajazet lays siege to Constantinople, A. D. 1390.—His designs interrupted by Tmaerlane.

§ 2. Tamerlane Prince of the Mōgul Tartars.—His rapid and prodigious conquests.—He subdues Persia, India, and Syria.—Attacks Bajazet, whom he defeats, and takes prisoner.—Character of Tamerlane.—His singular toleration,—encouragement of letters.—Samarcand the capital of his empire.



§ 3. The Turks prosecute their designs against the empire of Constantinople.—Singular character of Amurath II.—He twice resigns the crown.—His exemplary vengeance against Ladislaus King of Poland.—Mahomet II. prosecutes the war.—The designs of the Turks again interrupted by the conquests of Scanderbeg.—History of this warrior.

§ 4. The Eastern Empire divided at this time between three capitals, Constantinople, Adrianople, and Trebizond.—Mahomet the Great lays siege to Constantinople.—Supine indifference of the European powers to the fate of the Greeks.—Constantinople taken by the Turks, A. D. 1453.—Thus ended the Empire of the East, 1123 years from the building of Constantinople by Constantine.

§ 5. Mahomet the Great subdues all Greece.—Meditates the conquest of Italy, Opposed by the Venetians.—Treaty between these powers.

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§ 3. Revenues of the Grand Signior.—Pay of his armies.—His domestic patrimony.

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## XXIX.

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§ 2. State of Italy at this time.—The Sforzas Sovereigns of the Milanese, the Medici of Florence.—Pope Alexander VI. and Lodovico Sforza invite Charles to undertake the conquest of Naples.—They betray him, and join his enemies.—Charles VIII. conquers Naples.—Formidable

dable league of the European powers against him.—The Spanish troops of Ferdinand of Arragon drive the French out of Italy.

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Arragon and Castile united under Ferdinand and Isabella.—Expulsion of the Moors.

HENRY IV. of Castile, a weak prince, compelled to disinherit his daughter.—The crown settled on his sister Isabella, who marries Ferdinand of Arragon.—On the death of Henry, Arragon and Castile are united.—Vigorous and spirited administration of Ferdinand and Isabella.—Institution of the Holy Brotherhood.—Conquest of Granada, and extinction of the kingdom of the Moors.—Romantic picture of the manners of the times, contained in the *Historia de las guerras civiles de Granada*.—Ferdinand takes the title of King of Spain.



Spain.—He expels all the Jews from the kingdom.

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Under Lewis XII. Ferdinand and Isabella, Pope Alexander VI. and Julius II.

§ 1. LEAGUE between Lewis XII. Pope Alexander VI. and Ferdinand of Spain.—They divide the Neapolitan dominions.—Ferdinand and Pope Alexander join against the French.—Great military abilities of Gonsalvo de Cordova.—Chevalier Bayard,

§ 2. Detestable character of Alexander VI. and of his son Cesar Borgia.—Catastrophe of the Pope, and merited fate of Borgia.—Machiavel's opinion of the policy of Cesar Borgia.

§ 3. Julius II. a pontiff of great political talents.—Formidable league of Cambray against the Venetians.—The French entirely

entirely driven out of Italy.—Ferdinand, with the aid of Henry VIII. of England, seizes Navarre.—Lewis XII. purchases a peace with England.—Character of this prince.

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England, from Henry VI. to the end of the reign of Henry VII.  
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§ 2. Richard Duke of York claims the crown.—Civil wars between the parties of York and Lancaster.—The King subject to fits of madness.—York appointed Protector of the kingdom,—deprived of his office.—The King defeated and taken prisoner in the battle of St Alban's.—Margaret of  
S Anjou

Anjou supports the royal cause, and defeats the Duke of York.—Defeated in her turn by Guy Earl of Warwick.—Great intrepidity of the Queen.—York vanquished and killed.—Edward Duke of York supports his father's pretensions.—Edward, crowned King by the hands of Warwick, is ungrateful to his champion and benefactor.—Warwick now fights for the party of Lancaster.—Edward deposed.—Warwick killed, and Edward again elevated to the throne.—Cruelty of Edward to the vanquished party.—Death of Margaret of Anjou.—Edward IV. dies, at the age of 42, A. D. 1483.

§ 3. Richard Duke of Gloucester, Protector of the kingdom, usurps the throne.—His multiplied crimes.—Henry Earl of Richmond makes war against the tyrant.—Battle of Bosworth, and death of Richard III. A. D. 1485.

§ 4. Henry VII. King of England;—marries the daughter of Edward IV. and thus unites the rights of the parties of York and Lancaster.—Wife and politic administration

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§ 1. ROBERT BRUCE, the restorer of the independency of the kingdom of Scotland.—Inefficacy of his attempt to restrain the power of the Nobility.—He settles the crown, failing his own male issue, on his daughter Marjory, married to the High Steward of Scotland.

§ 2. David Bruce, (son of Robert).—The throne usurped by Edward Baliol.—Battle of Durham, in which David is taken prisoner, and conveyed to England.—Death of David, A. D. 1370.

§ 3. Robert II. son of Marjory Bruce, succeeds to the throne; the first of the



House of Stewart. — An unimportant reign.

§ 4. Robert III. King of Scotland, a weak prince;—resigns the government into the hands of his brother the Duke of Albany.—Flagitious designs of the Regent.—James, the Prince of Scotland, taken prisoner by the English.—Death of Robert, A. D. 1405.

§ 5. James I. King of Scotland;—detained for eighteen years a prisoner in England;—returns to his kingdom.—Wisdom and excellence of his administration;—reforms the laws;—restrains the inordinate power of the Nobles.—Conspiracy of the Earl of Athol.—James assassinated in the 44th year of his age, and 13th of his reign, A. D. 1437. — Character of this Prince.

§ 6. James II. a prince of an impetuous temper, pursues the plans of his father for the humiliation of the Nobles; — reigns with absolute authority;—civilizes and improves his kingdom;—killed at the siege of Roxburgh, A. D. 1460.

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§ 7. James III. an impolitic prince;—attaches himself to mean favourites.—Rebellion of the Duke of Albany.—The King's favourites put to death.—Revolt of the Nobles, who compel the King's son to head their insurrection.—James defeated and killed in the battle of Bannockburn, A. D. 1488.

§ 8. James IV. an accomplished monarch, respected by his Nobles, and beloved by his people;—marries Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.—Rupture with England.—Battle of Flowdon, in which the Scots are defeated, and the King slain, A. D. 1513.—Remarkable proclamation by the magistrates of Edinburgh on occasion of the battle of Flowdon.

§ 9. James V. a great but uncultivated spirit.—Sagacity of his plans for the humiliation of his Nobles.—He confers all offices of trust on the clergy.—Cardinal Beaton his Prime Minister.—War with Henry VIII.—Defection of the Scottish army.—Despair and death of the King, A. D. 1542.

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THE SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. THE Scottish Monarchs continually aimed at the humiliation of the Nobility.—Necessity and wisdom of this policy.—Beneficial consequences of these attempts, however unsuccessful.

§ 2. Constitution of the Parliament of Scotland.—The Three Estates, of Greater Barons, Ecclesiastics, and Representatives of counties and boroughs.—Committee of the Lords of the Articles.—The King had generally the absolute command of Parliament.

§ 3. Supreme jurisdiction of the King in all causes civil and criminal.—Privy Council of Scotland.—Its jurisdiction in civil causes transferred to the Court of Session.

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§ 5. Revenues of the Sovereigns of Scotland.

§ 6. Scotland, in the reign of James IV. became of consequence in the political system of Europe.—Policy of England with respect to Scotland.

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A VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF LITERATURE IN EUROPE,

From the revival of Letters down to the end of the fifteenth century.

§ 1. THE Arabians were the first restorers of Learning in Europe, about the beginning of the eighth century.—They cultivate Metaphysics, Physics, and Mathematics.—Universities founded by them in Spain.—Charlemagne, after their example, founds



founds Universities in Italy, Germany, and France.

§ 2. Alfred, after the example of Charlemagne, introduces a taste for Literature among the Saxons;—but that taste decayed under his successors.—A second dawning of Erudition in Britain after the Norman Conquest.—Henry of Huntingdon.—Geoffrey of Monmouth.—John of Salisbury.—William of Malmesbury.—Giraldus Cambrensis.—Josephus Ischanus.

§ 3. Classical Erudition decays in Europe.—Scholastic Divinity occupies all the attention of the learned.—Lombard, and Peter Abelard.—The discovery of the Pandects at Amalphi, introduces a taste for the subtleties of Law.—The literary amusements of the vulgar were the Old Metrical Romances, and books of Prophecies in rhyme.

§ 4. In the middle of the thirteenth century, Roger Bacon enlightened Europe.—Amazing variety and extent of his genius.—He applies himself to the improvement of Philosophy by Experiment and the Observation

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§ 5. Poetry cultivated in the south of Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries by the Troubadours of Provence.—Nature of their compositions.—Account of the most eminent Troubadours.—Court of Love.—*Gay Society* of the Seven Troubadours.

§ 6. A better taste in Poetry arises in Italy in the beginning of the fourteenth century.—Dante Alighieri.—Petrarch.—His passion for Laura.—Life of Petrarch by the Abbé de Sade.—Boccacio;—his character as a Poet and Novellist.

§ 7. State of Poetry at this period in Britain.—Chaucer.—Character of his *Canterbury Tales*.—Gower.—James I. King of Scotland.

§ 8. Spanish Literature:—*Romanceros* and *Canzioneros*.—Books of Chivalry.

§ 9. Historical Composition at this time in Europe was extremely low.—A few hi-

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storians are deserving of notice.—Matthew of Westminster.—Walsingham, Monk of St Alban's,—Everard,—Peter Duyfburg,—Froissard,—Monstrelet,—Philip de Commines,—Villani, Platina, &c.

§ 10. In the fourteenth century the Italians were eminent for Classical Learning.—Poggio, the Florentine, recovers some of the works of the ancients.—Laurentius Valla.—Picus Mirandola.—Politian, &c.

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the 15<sup>th</sup>  
Century*

§ 11. The English and French were at this time far behind the Italians.—Curious proof of the scarcity of books in England.—Duke Humphry's library at Oxford.—Royal library at Paris.

§ 12. In the fifteenth century Classical Learning began to be universally diffused, together with a taste in the Fine Arts.—The dispersion of the Greeks on the fall of the Eastern empire, produced this effect.—Literature encouraged by the Popes.—Invention of printing, A. D. 1440.

§ 13. Origin of Dramatic composition in Europe.—Devotional pieces, Mysteries, Miracles,

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## XLIII.

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§ 5. The city of Paris opens her gates to Henry IV.—He pardons all his enemies ;—gains by degrees the whole kingdom of France ;—forces the Spaniards to conclude the peace of Vervins.

§ 6. Henry devotes his whole attention to the improvement of his kingdom.—Excellent order of the finances.—Commerce and manufactures encouraged.—Salutary effects of his wise administration.—The character of Henry high in the esteem of foreign Princes.—He is assassinated by Ravaillac, A. D. 1610.

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§ 5. Mary marries Lord Darnley.—Conspiracy of Murray to seize the person of the Queen.—His open rebellion.—He

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§ 8. War between Elisabeth and Philip II.—Superiority of the English at sea.—Elisabeth's attachment to the Earl of Essex.—Character of that Nobleman.—He is unsuccessful in quelling a rebellion in Ireland.—His popularity decays.—His indiscretion deprives him of the Queen's affection.—His treasonable designs.—He is beheaded.

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§ 3. The new Parliament less complying than the former.—Petition of Rights, requiring the abolishment of loans from the subject, and taxes raised without consent of Parliament.—It is reluctantly assented to by the King.—The Duke of Buckingham assassinated.—Charles levies the tonnage and poundage without a new grant from

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§ 6. A new Parliament assembled, and dissolved.—The King summons his fifth and last parliament.—Great discontents of the nation.—Charles sensible of his errors.—He assents to a bill fixing the right of Parliament alone to levy taxes;—abolishes monopolies;—consents to summon a parliament every third year.—Impeachment of the Earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud.—Trial of Strafford.—Bill of attainder.



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of the Viscount Falkland.

§ 10. The Parliament proposes the abolition of the Hierarchy.—Solemn League and Covenant framed at Edinburgh.—The Scots take the field, and join the Parliamentary forces.

§ 11. Character of Oliver Cromwell.—He heads the Independents.—Fairfax chosen General by the Parliament.—The Royal army totally defeated in the battle of Naseby.—Charles flies to the Scots.—Is delivered up to the Parliament.

§ 12. Cromwell seizes the person of the King.—He marches the army to London.—His violent proceedings.—The Parliament at the mercy of the army.—Charles a prisoner in the Isle of Wight.—Negotiation between the King and Parliament.—The Commons pass a vote agreeing to the King's concessions.—Cromwell surrounds the House, expels 200 of the members, and annuls the vote.—Appoints a court of Justice to bring the King to trial.—A-

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bolishes the authority of the House of Peers.

§ 13. Charles brought to trial, and condemned.—Beheaded A. D. 1649.

§ 14. Reflections on the fate of Charles I.

## LIV.

### The Commonwealth of England.

§ 1. CHARLES II. acknowledged and proclaimed by the Scots and Irish.—Military operations of the Marquis of Montrose.—He is put to death by the Covenanters.—Charles betakes himself to Scotland.—Cromwell subdues the Royalists in Ireland;—marches into Scotland;—defeats the Scots at Dunbar.—Charles marches into England.—The Royal army defeated at Worcester.—Charles escapes into France.

§ 2. Great designs of the Republican Parliament.—A scheme of coalition between the Republics of Holland and England;—rejected by the Dutch.—The English

lish declare war against them.—Navigation act.—The war vigorously prosecuted on both sides.—The English successful.

§ 3. The Parliament resolves to reduce the army.—Cromwell, by force, dissolves the Parliament.—He is absolute master of the Government.—Barebone's Parliament.—Cromwell nominated Lord Protector of the Three Kingdoms.—His vigorous but arbitrary administration.—The war with Holland gloriously terminated.

§ 4. Vote of the Parliament for investing Cromwell with the Regal dignity.—His motives for declining that offer.—The Parliament confers on him a perpetual revenue, and the right of appointing his successor.—He names a House of Peers.—The Commons begin to oppose his measures;—he dissolves the Parliament.

§ 5. Death of Cromwell, A. D. 1658.—Richard Cromwell Lord Protector.—His weakness and incapacity.—He dissolves his Parliament,—and resigns the government.—Henry Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, follows his brother's example.



§ 6. The Rump Parliament.—Disorder and anarchy of the nation.—A new civil war apprehended.—Monk marches his army into England;—procures the summoning of a free Parliament.—A declaration from Charles, of Indemnity, and liberty of conscience, is presented to the House.—It is received, and Charles II. proclaimed King, A. D. 1660.

## LV.

### Reign of Charles II. and James II.

§ 1. THE reign of Charles II. was the era of Taste and Genius.—Voluptuous manners of the Court.—Prodigality of Charles.—He sells Dunkirk to the French.—War with Holland and with France.—Peace of Breda, A. D. 1667.—The Chancellor Clarendon impeached for treason, and condemned to perpetual exile.

§ 2. Charles forms a triple alliance with the Dutch and Swedes to oppose Lewis XIV.—Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1668.—

Lewis

Lewis secretly forms a league with Charles against Holland. — The Dutch solicit a peace. — The De Wits put to death. — Peace between England and Holland in 1674.

§ 3. Turbulent domestic administration of Charles II. — He is guided by the worst of Ministers. — His confidence in the Duke of York excites fears for the Protestant Religion. — A test oath imposed by Parliament.

§ 4. Titus Oates, an impostor, discovers a pretended conspiracy of the Catholics. — A new test imposed by Parliament. — The Treasurer Danby accused of having sold a peace to France. — Charles, in disgust, dissolves the Parliament.

§ 5. A new Parliament. — The Commons pass a bill excluding the Duke of York from the succession. — Act of *Habeas Corpus*. — Faction prevails among the people. — Distinctions of Whig and Tory. — The Viscount Stafford condemned on the testimony of Oates.

§ 6. Charles importuned to consent to the Duke of York's exclusion, dissolves

two subsequent Parliaments.—He adopts an economical system.—Conspiracy of Shaftesbury, Lord Russell, Sidney, and the Duke of Monmouth.—Russell and Sidney suffer death.—Charles governs with absolute authority.—His death, A. D. 1685.

§ 7. The Duke of York succeeds to the throne by the title of James II.—His bigotry and imprudence;—directed solely by Romish Priests;—his despotic measures.—Abject submission of the Parliament.

§ 8. Rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth.—It is suppressed, and Monmouth beheaded.—Sanguinary proceedings of Judge Jefferys.—Inhumanity of the King.

§ 9. James invades every part of the Constitution.—The Bishops committed to prison.—The Pope's Nuncio received in London.

§ 10. Views of the Prince of Orange towards the crown of England.—He secures a party in the kingdom;—prepares for war.

war.—Infatuation of James.—He refuses offers of assistance from France.

IV. I

§ 11. The Prince of Orange lands in England.—His Manifesto.—He is received with general satisfaction. — James, abandoned by all, escapes into France.—The Parliament declares the throne vacant.—Disputes regarding the settlement of the kingdom.—Politick conduct of the Prince of Orange.—The crown settled on the Prince and Princess of Orange, the Princess Anne, and their issue.

§ 12. Declaration of the Convention of Parliament, fixing the nature of the constitution with respect to the royal prerogative and the rights of the subject.—Manner in which the Revolution was effected in Scotland.—The history of Britain is closed at this period, when the constitution became fixed and determined.



## LVI.

## ON THE CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND.

§ 1. THE foundation of the English constitution is to be sought as far back as the Conquest.—The Feudal system not gradual in its progress in England, but introduced at once by William the Conqueror.—Ingenious notion of De Lolme founded on this fact.—The excessive power of the crown gave rise to united efforts of the people to resist it, and produced at length the general liberty.

§ 2. Sketch of the gradual progress of the English constitution from the Conquest to the Revolution.—Principal changes operated at that period.

§ 3. Delineation of the constitution as it is understood to stand at present.—The legislative power resides in Parliament.—The constituent parts of Parliament, King, Lords, and Commons.—House of Commons.—House of Lords.—Each House has

a negative on the other, and the King on both.—Functions and privileges of both Houses.

§ 4. The executive power of government lodged in the Crown.—The King the Chief Magistrate;—the Chief of all Courts of Judicature;—the Fountain of Honour;—Superintendent of Commerce;—Head of the Church;—Commander in Chief of Sea and Land Forces;—Arbiter of Peace and War;—Responsible to no Judicature.

§ 5. Manner in which these powers of the Crown are limited and restrained.—The King dependent on Parliament for all subsidies.—Parliament must be assembled once in three years.—The King cannot alter the established Religion;—He cannot interfere with the Courts of Judicature in the administration of Justice;—cannot alter the standard of money;—cannot raise land-forces without the consent of Parliament.—The King's Ministers are responsible for all public measures.—Freedom of debate in Parliament cannot be questioned.

§ 6. Some striking peculiarities under the English constitution.—*Habeas-Corpus* act, its nature and effects.

§ 7. Trial by Juries.—Right of challenging Jurors.—Powers of a Jury.—Effect of their verdict.

§ 8. The liberty of the Press, the guardian of the British constitution.—Admirable effects of this liberty.—Its dangerous consequences how restrained.

## LVII.

### STATE OF FRANCE UNDER LEWIS XIII.

#### Administration of Cardinal Richelieu.

§ 1. DISORDERS of the kingdom during the minority of Lewis XIII.—Mary of Medicis disgusts the French by her partiality to Italian ministers.—Marshal D'Ancre assassinated.—The Queen-Regent imprisoned.—A civil war.—The Protestants

ants take up arms.—Peace between the contending parties.

§ 2. Cardinal Richelieu Prime Minister to Lewis XIII.;—besieges the Protestants in Rochelle.—The Dutch hired to assist in the enterprize.—Peace with the Protestants.—The war renewed.—The English equip a fleet, under the Duke of Buckingham, for the aid of the Protestants.—Rochelle besieged by Richelieu.—Taken, and deprived of its privileges.—The Huguenot party overpowered, and totally repressed in France.

§ 3. Genius of Cardinal Richelieu.—His great views.—The Queen-Mother and the courtiers his secret enemies.—He dissipates the court-intrigues.—The Queen-Mother imprisoned.—She goes into exile.—Gaston, the King's brother, shares the same fate.—Richelieu, hated by the nation, promotes the substantial interest and glory of France.

§ 4. War against Austria.—Conspiracy against Richelieu by Gaston, the Duke de Bouillon, and the Marquis de Cinqmars.—



Punishment of the conspirators.—Death of Richelieu,—and of Lewis XIII. A. D. 1643.

## LVIII.

### STATE OF SPAIN DURING THE REIGNS OF PHILIP III. AND PHILIP IV.—CONSTITUTION OF SPAIN.

§ 1. SPAIN, during the reign of Philip II. was one of the most formidable of the powers of Europe.—Decline of her influence in the succeeding reigns.—Disorder of the finances under Philip III.—He is forced to conclude a disadvantageous peace with the Dutch.—He expels the Moors from Spain.—Bad policy of this measure.—The Court a scene of faction and intrigue.—The King governed by the Duke of Lerma.

§ 2. The disorders of the kingdom increase under Philip IV.—Administration of Olivarez.—Exhausted state of the nation. Losses and defeats of the Spaniards.—Brazil taken

taken by the Dutch.—Catalonia revolts to France.

XII

§ 3. Revolution of Portugal.—The Portuguese exasperated with the load of their taxes.—The Duke of Braganza causes himself to be proclaimed King.—He is acknowledged by the whole nation.—Portugal independent from that period.—Olivarez dies in disgrace.

§ 4. Spain at this time respectable for its progress in Literature, and in the Sciences.—Inactive disposition of the Spaniards.—Sources of that national character.

§ 5. Progress of the constitution of Spain from an elective and limited, to a hereditary and absolute monarchy.—Limitation of the succession to the crown by Philip III. and afterwards by Philip V.—Females capable of holding the crown.—The power of the King formerly limited by the *Cortes*.—Small weight of these assemblies at present.—*Consejo Real*, or Cabinet Council.—There is now no power in the state which restrains the will of the Sovereign.

## LIX.

## AFFAIRS OF GERMANY FROM THE ABDICATION OF CHARLES V. TO THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA.

§ 1. DECLINING state of the empire after the abdication of Charles.—The Emperors lost all influence in Italy.—Civil war between the Princes of the Empire, and between the Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists.—Weakness and incapacity of the Emperors.

§ 2. Ferdinand of Gratz elected Emperor.—The Bohemians give their crown to the Elector Palatine.—Misfortunes of this Prince.—The Protestants overpowered in Germany.—Increasing power of Ferdinand.

§ 3. Gustavus Adolphus espouses the cause of the Protestants, and attacks the Empire.—His rapid victories.—Humiliation of Ferdinand.—Gustavus killed in the battle of Lutzen.—The war carried on by his

his Generals.—Formidable combination against the House of Austria.

§ 4. The Austrian power continues to decline under Ferdinand III. — He concludes the peace of Westphalia in 1648. —The Swedes and French give laws to the Empire.—Terms of this important treaty. —Restitutions agreed on.—The Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist Religions, equally established.—This peace preserved the Empire from destruction. — Germany, from that period, has been gradually increasing in power and splendour.

## LX.

### FRANCE IN THE REIGN OF LEWIS XIV.

§ 1. SHORT sketch of the state of Europe at the accession of Lewis XIV. to the throne, A. D. 1643.

§ 2. Anne of Austria appointed Regent by the Parliament of Paris during her son's minority.—Cardinal Mazarin Prime Minister.—The Spaniards attack Champagne.—Defeated by Condé.—He vanquishes  
the



the Imperial forces in Germany.—Turenne defeated by the Imperialists.—The war ended by the peace of Westphalia.

§ 3. Unpopularity of Mazarin.—Discontents of the people.—Civil war of the *Fronde* kindled in Paris.—Ridiculous circumstances of this war.—Its conduct singularly characteristic of the genius of the French.—Violence of Mazarin.—He is banished by the Parliament.

§ 4. Lewis becomes of age in 1652.—Tranquillity of the kingdom.—Mazarin recalled, and restored to power.—Dunkirk taken from the Spaniards, and ceded to the English.—Peace between Spain and France, by the treaty of the Pyrenees, A. D. 1659.—Lewis marries the Infanta of Spain.—Pacification of the North by the peace of Oliva.

§ 5. Christina Queen of Sweden abdicates the government, A. D. 1654.—Her genius and character.—Her conduct reprehensible.—Casimir King of Poland resigns his crown, and retires to the Abbey of St Germain.

§ 6.

§ 6. Lewis, after the death of Mazarin, assumes the reins of government.—Impetuosity of his temper.—He vindicates with spirit the precedence of his ambassadors.—Submission of the King of Spain and the Pope.

§ 7. Great schemes of Lewis for the aggrandisement of France.—He purchases Dunkirk from the English;—aids the Emperor against the Turks, and the English against the Dutch.—Peace of Breda, in 1667.—Great abilities of Colbert in the management of the finances.—Works of national utility.

§ 8. Death of Philip IV. of Spain.—Lewis claims Franche Comté.—His successful expedition into Flanders.—Most of the Austrian towns surrender.—Franche Comté subdued.—Triple alliance of England, Holland, and Sweden, to oppose the progress of Lewis.—Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

§ 9. France increases in glory, and in national strength.—Lewis aids the Venetians against the Turks.—Candia taken by

the Turks.—Sabatei Levi pretends to be the Messiah.—Detection of that impostor.—League of France, England, Germany, and Sweden, against the Dutch.—Holland invaded by Lewis.—Three provinces subdued by the French.—Distress and consternation of the Dutch.—They sue in vain for peace.—They break down the dikes.—Retreat of the French.—The Dutch aided by the Austrians.—Successes of the French under Turenne.—Progress of the war.—Peace of Nimeguen, A. D. 1678.

§ 10. Lewis joins the Hungarians and Turks against the Emperor.—Vienna besieged.—Saved by John Sobieski King of Poland.—Absurd conduct of the Emperor Leopold.

§ 11. Lewis proposes to extirpate Calvinism from his dominions.—He revokes the Edict of Nantes.—Disputes in Germany on occasion of the creation of a new Electorate.—Successes of the French under the Dauphin in Germany.—The Palatinate ravaged.—Success of Mareschal Luxembourg in the Low Countries.—This the period of the glory of Lewis XIV.

## LXI.

§ 1. THE subsequent part of the reign of Lewis XIV. exhibits a mortifying reverse of fortune.—France derives no solid advantage from her successes.—Exhausted state of the finances.—Lewis concludes the peace of Ryswick, A. D. 1697.—Humiliating concessions on the part of the French.

§ 2. Competition for the succession to the crown of Spain.—Partition-treaty proposed by King William.—Charles II. of Spain bequeaths his crown to the Duke of Anjou, second son of the Dauphin.—He takes possession of his kingdom, by the title of Philip V.—League of England and Holland with the Emperor to deprive Spain of her Italian dominions.—Prince Eugene commands the Imperial forces.

§ 3. Lewis exasperates the English, by acknowledging the Pretender's title to the crown.—In conjunction with the Dutch, they declare war against France.—The Al-



lies commanded by Marlborough and Eugene.—Portugal declares against France.—Project of the Allies to dethrone Philip V. and place the Emperor's son upon the throne of Spain.—Victories of the Duke of Marlborough.—The French signally defeated in the battle of Blenheim.

§ 4. Desperate situation of Philip V.—Gibraltar taken by the English.—They subdue Valencia and Catalonia.—The French defeated in the battle of Ramillies.—They are successful for a while under the Duke de Vendôme in Italy.—They are defeated at Turin.—The Emperor's son proclaimed King at Madrid.—The Duke of Berwick defeats the Allies at Almanza.

§ 5. Unsuccessful project of Lewis in favour of the Pretender.—The French defeated at Oudenarde.—Victories of Marlborough and Eugene in Flanders.—The French monarchy assailed on every quarter.

§ 6. Lewis sues for peace.—Mortifying treatment of his ambassador.—Humiliating conditions

conditions proposed by the Allies.—The war continued.—Battle of Malplaquet.—Lewis proposes terms, which are arrogantly rejected.

§ 7. Sudden change of affairs in Spain.—The Duke of Vendôme restores Philip V. to his throne.—The court-intrigues in England favourable to France.—Disgrace of the Dukes of Marlborough.—The Tory faction comes into power.—Peace of Utrecht concluded by separate treaties, A. D. 1713.—Terms of this peace glorious for England.—Death of Lewis XIV. A. D. 1715.

## LXII.

### ON THE CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

§ 1. RETROSPECTIVE view of the progress of the constitution through every period of the history of France.—Nature of the government under the Kings of the Merovingian race.—The regal dignity elective.—The prerogative of the Crown extremely low.—The legislative power resident

dent in the National Assemblies.—Under the Carlovingian race, the power acquired by Charlemagne was lost by his weak posterity. — Under the Capetian race, the National Assemblies relinquished their legislative powers, or suffered them to be assumed by the Kings.—The power of taxation likewise became vested in the Crown.—The National Assemblies, seldom convoked, at length went entirely into disuse.

§ 2. Rise of the French Parliaments.—The Parliament of Paris originally the court of the King's Domaine.—It gradually acquires dignity and reputation.—The Royal Edicts registered and approved in it.—Consulted by the Kings in affairs of national concern.—It extends by degrees its powers and prerogatives;—and has often opposed the will of the Sovereign, and refused to verify the Royal Edicts.—These powers, strictly speaking, are usurped, and can easily be defeated, by the Monarch.—Yet they are beneficial, as indirectly restraining any approach to absolute despotism.—Constitution of the Provincial Parliaments.

§ 3. Regal power.—The Crown hereditary.—Females incapable of succession.—Settlement of the Crown in 1717.—On failure of the House of Bourbon, the Crown becomes elective.—The Royal revenue, ordinary and extraordinary.

§ 4. Ecclesiastical constitution of France.—Declaration of the Assembly of the Clergy in 1682.—The Pope is acknowledged head of the Church, but has no jurisdiction in matters temporal.—The Canons of the General Councils of the Church are the rule of obedience in all matters Ecclesiastical.—No appeals competent to the See of Rome, unless in a few special cases.—The Pope can levy no money in the kingdom.—The Ecclesiastical power entirely subordinate to the Civil.

### LXIII.

ON THE COMMERCE OF FRANCE, COMPARED WITH THAT OF BRITAIN.

§ 1. SOURCES of the national wealth of France: the produce of the country, home-manufactures, and foreign trade.

§ 2.



§ 2. Advantages with respect to Commerce. — Valuable productions of the country. — Cheapness of labour. — Canals and Highways. — Local situation of France. — Fertility of the French Sugar Islands.

§ 3. Disadvantages attending the French Commerce. — Despotic nature of the government. — Insecurity of personal liberty. — Religious foundations. — Monopolies of Corporations.

§ 4. Advantages of Britain with respect to Commerce. — Superabundance of all the necessaries of life. — Insular situation. — Free government. — Great manufacturing towns, where there are no corporations. — National manners: Trade esteemed an honourable occupation, and a principal object of the care of the Legislature.

§ 5. The balance of natural and artificial advantages in both nations is nearly equal. — It might more easily be made to preponderate in favour of Britain than in favour of France.

## LXIV.

OF PETER THE GREAT, CZAR OF MUSCOVY; AND CHARLES XII. OF SWEDEN.

§ 1. THE early history of Russia totally unknown.—Barbarism of the Russians in the middle of the fifteenth century.—The Duke of Russia at that time paid a tribute to the Tartars.—John Basilowitz rescues them from this subjection.—The Czars from that time assume the rank and dignity of Sovereigns.

§ 2. Alexis Michaelowitz, A. D. 1645, published the first Code of Russian Laws.—Disorders after his death, occasioned by the ambition of the Princess Sophia.—His son Peter becomes master of the empire in 1689.

§ 3. Early indications of the genius of Peter.—His designs for the civilization and improvement of his subjects.—He raises and disciplines new forces;—constructs a  
D d fleet;

fleet; — besieges and takes Asoph from the Turks.

§ 4. Peter travels into Holland and England. — He studies with attention every useful art; — works as a common mechanic in the dock-yards; — attends the schools of the Sciences. — Disturbances in Russia during his absence. — He returns; — quells a dangerous revolt; — abolishes the standing army of the Strelitzes; — he new-models and regulates the army and marine. — New system of the finances. — Ecclesiastical reformation.

§ 5. Charles XII. when fifteen years of age, succeeded to the throne of Sweden, A. D. 1697. — His early disposition and character of mind. — League of Russia, Poland, and Denmark, against Sweden. — Charles, advised to negotiate, resolutely prepares for war. — Sweden attacked. — Charles lays siege to Copenhagen. — Denmark purchases a peace. — Charles defeats the Russians in the battle of Narva, in which 30,000 are taken prisoners, A. D. 1700.

§ 6. Charles attacks Poland.—Disorders of that kingdom.—Charles takes Warsaw and Cracow;—dethrones Augustus, and gives the crown to Stanislaus Lecinski.—The Czar victorious in Ingria, but defeated in Poland.—Augustus intreats a peace.—Charles compels him to acknowledge Stanislaus.—Inhumanity of Charles to Patkul the Livonian.—The French mediate between the Swedes and Russians.—Charles breaks off the treaty.

§ 7. Charles XII. attacks Lithuania;—turns aside into the Ukraine.—He is defeated by the Czar at Pultowa.—He flies into the dominions of the Grand Signior.—The Czar replaces Augustus on the throne of Poland;—takes Finland and Livonia.

§ 8. Conduct of Charles in Turkey.—Negotiations at Constantinople in his favour.—The Czar defeated by the Turks.—Capitulation between them.—Desperate resolution of Charles;—he refuses to quit Turkey;—sustains a siege in his camp at Bender;—is taken prisoner by the Turks;—allowed to return to Sweden.



§ 9. Charles besieged in Pomerania;—escapes to Carlescrown.—He invades Norway.—Immense project of the Baron de Gortz.—Charles killed at the siege of Frederichshall.—His character.—The death of Charles XII. of advantage to Sweden.

§ 10. New plan of government established in Sweden, on the accession of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel to the throne.—The legislative authority rests in the Diet;—the executive in the Senate.—Powers of the Diet and Senate.—Powers of the King.—His consent necessary for making war or peace.—Laws and ordinances published in his name.

§ 11. The Baron de Gortz put to death.—Peace concluded between Sweden and England.—Peace with Denmark, and with Russia.

§ 12. Peter the Great attacks the Persian empire, and gains three provinces.—He puts to death his son Alexis Petrowitz.—Peter the Great died A. D. 1724, and was succeeded by the Czarina Catharine.

§ 13. Admirable regulation of the police of Russia by Peter the Great.—Printed Code of the Russian laws.—Regulation of the Courts of Justice.—Ecclesiastical Tribunal.

§ 14. Revenues of Russia.—Military force.—Population of the Empire.

## LXV.

A VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF THE SCIENCES, AND OF THE STATE OF LITERATURE, IN EUROPE, IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.

§ 1. PROGRESS of Philosophy.—While other Sciences were improved by the dissemination of the works of the Ancients, Philosophy was retarded by it.—The Aristotelian Philosophy adopted by the Church.—It prevailed universally till the middle of the sixteenth century.

§ 2. The old Philosophy exploded in England by Sir Francis Bacon.—Prodigious

gious extent and variety of his knowledge. — He enforces the method of philosophizing from Experiment and the Observation of Nature. — The Aristotelian Philosophy maintains its ground on the Continent. — Gassendi attempts to revive the Atomic system of Epicurus.

§ 3. Des Cartes proposes his system of the World. — Its insufficiency. — Extreme popularity of his opinions. — Copernicus had proposed his system in 1553. — It was condemned by the Inquisition in 1615.

§ 4. Discoveries of Galileo, confirming the Copernican system. — He is imprisoned by the Inquisition, and forced to retract his opinions. — Kepler's discovery of the laws which regulate the motion of the Planets.

§ 5. The age of Kepler and Galileo was the era of great improvements in Philosophy and in the Sciences. — Improvements in Optics. — Astronomy, Navigation, Geometry. — Algebra. — Logarithms invented by Napier, A. D. 1614. — Mechanics. — Natural Philosophy. — Toricellian experiment. — The

—The Laws of Pendulums.—Discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey, A. D. 1616.

§ 6. Institution of the Royal Society in England.—Boyle, Evelyn, &c.—Institution of the Academy del Cimento at Florence.—Foundation of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.—Discoveries of the French Academicians.

§ 7. Sir Isaac Newton proposes his Theory of Universal Gravitation.—His immense discoveries.—His Theory of Light and Colours.

§ 8. Metaphysics cultivated by Locke.—His Theory of the Human Understanding.

§ 9. Progress of Literature in Europe :—Belles Lettres,—Epic Poetry.—Critical survey of the most remarkable works :—Triffino's Poem of the Delivery of Italy,—The Lusiad of Camoens,—The Araucana of Don Alonzo Ercilla,—The Orlando Furioso of Ariosto,—Tasso's Gierusalemme Liberata,—Spencer's Fairy Queen,—Milton's Paradise Lost.

§ 10.



§ 10. Lyric Poetry in France:—Ronsard, Bellai, Marot;—Racan, Malherbe;—La Farre, Chapelle, Chaulieu, Gresset.—Lyric Poetry in England:—Earl of Surrey, Harrington, Sydney;—Cowley;—Waller;—Dryden.

§ 11. Dramatic Poetry, in Spain,—Lope de Vega Carpio;—In England, Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger.—Comparison of the Ancient with the Modern English Drama. — Tragicomedy undeservedly exploded by the Moderns.—Dramatic Poetry in France.—Distinct merits of the French and English Drama.—Pierre Corneille,—Racine,—Moliere,—Crébillon.

§ 12. Historians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries:—Davila,—De Thou,—Machiavel, — Bentivoglio,—Rawleigh,—Clarendon.

### § 13. CONCLUSION.

CHRONOLOGICAL

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# CHRONOLOGICAL T A B L E.

*Years before  
Christ.*

*Illustrious Persons.*

4004. **T**HE Creation of the World, according  
to the Hebrew text of the Scriptures.  
According to the version of the Septua-  
gint 5872.  
According to the Samaritan version  
4700.
2348. The universal Deluge.
2247. The building of Babel. The Disperſion of  
Mankind, and the Confuſion of Lan-  
guages.
2217. Nimrod ſuppoſed to have built Babylon, and  
founded the Babylonish Monarchy, and  
Aſſur to have built Nineveh, and found-  
ed the Monarchy of Aſſyria.
2188. Menes (in Scripture Miſraim) founds the  
Monarchy of Egypt.
2084. The Shepherd Kings conquer Egypt.
1996. The birth of Abram.
1856. Inachus founds the kingdom of Argos in  
Greece.
1825. The Shepherd Kings abandon Egypt.
1796. The Deluge of Ogyges in Attica.
1635. Joſeph dies in Egypt.
1582. The chronology of the Arundelian Marbles  
begins with this year.

1588 Atlas, Astronom.



## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

<i>Years before Christ.</i>		<i>Illustrious Persons.</i>
1571.	Moses born in Egypt.	
1556.	Cecrops founds the kingdom of Athens.	
1546.	Scamander founds the kingdom of Troy.	
1529.	The Deluge of Deucalion in Theffaly.	
1493.	Cadmus builds Thebes, and introduces Letters into Greece.	
1491.	Moses brings the Israelites out of Egypt.	
1453.	The first Olympic Games celebrated in Greece.	
1452.	The Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, written.	
1451.	The Israelites led into the land of Canaan by Joshua.	
1438.	Pandion King of Athens.	1430 Bacchus ob.
1406.	Minos reigns in Crete, and gives laws to the Cretans.	
1376.	Sethos reigns in Egypt.	
1322.	Belus reigns in Babylon.	
1267.	Ninus reigns in Assyria.	1284 Orpheus, Linus, &c.
1266.	Oedipus marries his mother Jocasta, and reigns in Thebes.	
1263.	The Argonautic Expedition : (According to the Newtonian chronology 937).	Jason, Hercules, &c.
1257.	Theseus unites the cities of Attica.	
1252.	Tyre, the capital of Phœnicia, built.	
1233.	Carthage supposed to be founded by Dido.	
1225.	Siege of Thebes. War between Eteocles and Polynices.	
1215.	Second war of Thebes, or war of the Epigoni.	1213 Nestor, &c.
—	Semiramis supposed to have reigned at Babylon.	
1193.	The Trojan war begins.	Menelaus, Ulysses, &c.
1184.	Troy taken and burnt by the Greeks : (According to the Arundelian Marbles 1209).	Hector, Achilles, &c.
1182.	Eneas lands in Italy.	
1155.	Samson born.	
1104.	Return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus.	
1069.	Codrus King of Athens devotes himself for his country.	
1055.	David King of Israel.	

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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<i>Years before Christ.</i>		<i>Illustrious Persons.</i>
1004.	Dedication of Solomon's Temple.	896 Elias, Prophet, fl.
886.	Homer's Poems brought from Asia into Greece.	907 Homer, Hesiod, fl.
884.	Lycurgus reforms the Constitution of Lacedæmon.	873 Lycurgus ob.
820.	Nineveh taken by Arbaces and Belesis, which finishes that kingdom.	Elisha, Prophet, ob.
776.	THE FIRST OLYMPIAD begins in this year.	
754.	Decennial Archons elected at Athens.	
752.	The foundation of Rome by Romulus.	
747.	The Era of Nabonassar made use of by Ptolemy.	736 Eumelus, Poet.
721.	Salmanazar takes Samaria, and carries the Ten Tribes into captivity, which puts an end to the Israelitish kingdom.	
715.	Numa Pompilius, second King of Rome.	
710.	Dejoces King of Media.	
684.	Annual Archons elected at Athens.	Archilochus, Poet.
681.	Efarhaddon unites the kingdoms of Babylon and Assyria.	Tyrtæus, Poet.
672.	Tullus Hostilius, third King of Rome.	Terpander fl.
667.	The combat between the Horatii and Curiatii.	
658.	Byzantium founded by Pausanias King of Sparta.	
640.	Ancus Martius, fourth King of Rome.	
624.	Draco, Archon and Legislator of Athens.	Arion, Musician, fl.
616.	Tarquinius Priscus, fifth King of Rome.	
606.	Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem, and carries the Jews into captivity.	Alcæus, Poet, fl.
601.	Battle between the Medes and Lydians, who are separated by a great eclipse of the sun, predicted by Thales. (Newton. Chron. 585.)	Sappho, Poetess, fl.
—	End of the Assyrian Empire. Nineveh taken by Nebuchadnezzar.	
599.	Birth of Cyrus the Great.	
594.	Solon, Archon and Legislator of Athens.	

<i>Years before Christ.</i>		<i>Illustrious Persons.</i>
578.	Servius Tullius, sixth King of Rome.	Jeremiah, Prophet, ob.
572.	Nebuchadnezzar subdues Egypt.	
562.	Comedies first exhibited at Athens by Thespis.	558 Solon ob.
550.	Pisistratus Tyrant of Athens.	
538.	Babylon taken by Cyrus. End of the Ba- bylonian Empire.	548 Thales, Phil. ob.
536.	Cyrus ascends the throne of Persia. He puts an end to the Jewish captivity, which had lasted seventy years.	547 Anaximander ob.
534.	Tarquinius Superbus, seventh King of Rome.	Thespis, Com. fl.
529.	Death of Cyrus the Great. Cambyfes King of Persia.	Anacreon, Poet, fl.
—	Death of Pisistratus Tyrant of Athens.	
522.	Darius, son of Hytaspes, King of Persia.	
520.	The Jews begin to build the second temple, which is finished in four years.	
510.	The Pisistratidæ expelled from Athens, and the Democracy restored.	
509.	The Tarquins expelled from Rome, and the Regal government abolished.	Heraclitus, Phil. fl.
504.	Sardis taken and burnt by the Athenians.	Anaximenes, Phil. ob.
498.	The first Dictator created at Rome, (Lar- tius.)	
497.	Institution of the Saturnalia at Rome.	Pythagoras ob.
490.	The battle of Marathon, in which Miltiades defeats the Persians.	
488.	The first Tribunes of the people created at Rome: (According to Blair 493.)	
—	Miltiades dies in prison.	
486.	Xerxes succeeds his father Darius in the kingdom of Persia.	
485.	Coriolanus banished from Rome.	
483.	Aristides banished from Athens by the O- stracism.	
480.	The Spartans, under Leonidas, cut to pieces at Thermopylæ.	
—	Naval victory gained by the Greeks over the Persians at Salamis.	



## ADVERTISEMENT.

**I**N order to avoid that confusion which in most chronological arrangements arises from blending together all the remarkable events in the history of different nations, we have, in the following Table, distinguished the succession of Princes in the chief Empires or Nations, by employing different typographical characters. Thus, the series of the Kings and Emperors of Rome, down to the extinction of the Western Empire, is printed in a Roman type of a larger size than the rest of the Table: the Kings of the Franks, and the series of the French Monarchs, are marked by an Italic type: the Kings of England, from the Conquest downward, are distinguished by a Saxon character; and the succession of the Kings of Scotland, from Malcolm Canmore to the union of the crowns under James VI. is marked by a large Roman capital for the initial letter, while the rest of the line is of the ordinary size. This method, while it is more simple

E c than



than that of employing separate columns for the different empires or nations, renders the succession of the Sovereigns more apparent to the eye, reduces the Table within narrower limits, and shows more distinctly the connection of events happening at the same period of time in different nations. A separate column is added, of illustrious persons, which being appropriated chiefly to men of Learning and Genius, presents to the reader a view of the progress of Science, and affords an easy means of forming an estimate of the literary character of any particular age in the history of Mankind.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

223

<i>Years before Christ.</i>		<i>Illustrious Persons.</i>
479.	Attica laid waste, and Athens burnt by Mardonius.	Confucius, Chinese Phil. ob.
—	Victories over the Persians at Plataea and Mycale.	
—	Xerxes leaves Greece.	
476.	Themistocles rebuilds Athens.	
471.	Volero, the Roman Tribune, obtains a law for the election of magistrates in the comitia held by tribes.	
470.	Cimon, son of Miltiades, defeats the Persian army and fleet in one day, at the mouth of the river Eurymedon.	
469.	Capua founded by the Tuscans.	
464.	Artaxerxes (Longimanus) King of Persia.	
—	Cimon banished by the Ostracism.	
456.	Cincinnatus Dictator at Rome.	Æschylus, Poet, ob.
—	The Ludi Sæculares first instituted at Rome.	
455.	Commencement of the Seventy Prophetical weeks of Daniel.	
453.	The number of the Tribunes of the people at Rome increased from five to ten.	Aristarchus, Crit. fl.
452.	The two books of Chronicles supposed to have been written at this time by Ezra.	
451.	Creation of the Decemviri at Rome, and Compilation of the Laws of the Twelve Tables.	
449.	Peace between the Greeks and Persians concluded by Cimon.	
437.	The Censorship first instituted at Rome.	
436.	Pericles in high power at Athens.	435 Pindar ob.
431.	The Peloponnesian war begins, which lasted twenty-seven years.	432 Phidias, Sc. ob.
430.	The History of the Old Testament ends about this time.	
428.	Death of Pericles.	Anaxagoras, Phil. ob.
423.	Darius Nothus King of Persia.	415 Meton ob. post.
413.	Alcibiades, accused at Athens, flies to the Lacedæmonians.	Herodotus, Hist. ob.
404.	Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon) King of Persia.	406 Sophocles ob.
403.	Lysander takes Athens.—Government of the Thirty Tyrants.	407 Euripides ob.

<i>Years before Christ.</i>		<i>Illustrious Persons.</i>
401.	The Younger Cyrus defeated by his brother Artaxerxes, and killed.	Cebes fl. Euclid Phil.
—	Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks.	397 Zeuxis, Paint. fl.
—	Persecution and death of Socrates.	Socrates ob.
391.	Marcus Furius Camillus Dictator at Rome. —Veii taken.	Thucydides, Hist. ob.
387.	Dishonourable peace of Antalcidas between the Spartans and Persians.	389 Aristophanes ob.
385.	Rome taken by the Gauls under Brennus.	Ctesias, Hist. ob.
371.	Battle of Leuctra, in which the Lacedæmonians are defeated by the Thebans under Epaminondas.	378 Lysias, Or. ob.
363.	Battle of Mantinea, in which Epaminondas is killed.	364 Pelopidas ob.
361.	Darius Ochus (or Artaxerxes III.) King of Persia : (According to Blair 358.)	Democritus, Abd. ob.
358.	War of the Allies against Athens.	361 Hippocrates ob.
—	Philip of Macedon takes Amphipolis, Pydna, and Potidea.	359 Xenophon, Hist. ob.
356.	Alexander the Great born at Pella in Macedonia.	
—	The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, burnt by Erostratus.	
—	The Phocian or Sacred War begins in Greece.	
350.	Darius Ochus subdues Egypt.	
348.	Philip of Macedon takes Olynthus.	Plato ob.
343.	Syracuse taken by Timoleon, and Dionysius the Tyrant banished.	
338.	Battle of Cheronæa gained by Philip over the Athenians and Thebans.	Isocrates, Or. ob.
336.	Alexander the Great King of Macedon.	Parthasius, Paint. fl.
335.	Darius III. (Codomannus) King of Persia.	
—	Alexander chosen Generalissimo by the States of Greece.	
—	Decius devotes himself for his country.	
334.	Alexander defeats the Persians on the banks of the Granicus.	Apelles, Paint. fl.
333.	The Persians defeated by Alexander at Issus.	
330.	Darius Codomannus killed. End of the Persian Empire.	326 Lysippus, Sc. fl.



# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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<i>Years before Christ.</i>		<i>Illustrious Persons.</i>
324.	Alexander the Great dies at Babylon.	Diogenes, Phil. ob.
320.	Ptolemy carries 100,000 Jews captives into Egypt.	322 Demost. Or. ob.
317.	Agathocles Tyrant of Syracuse.	322 Aristotle ob.
316.	The Samnites make the Roman army pass under the yoke at Caudium.	
312.	Era of the Seleucidæ.	
301.	Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia, in which Antigonus is defeated and slain.	304 Pyrrho, Phil. ob.
300.	Seleucus founds Antioch.	Euclid, Math. fl.
298.	Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes.	293 Menander, Poet, ob.
285.	The astronomical era of Dionysius of Alexandria.	288 Praxiteles, Sc. ob. post.
284.	Ptolemy Philadelphus King of Egypt.	Theophrastus fl.
280.	Pyrrhus invades Italy.	284 Demetrius Phal. ob.
—	Commencement of the Achæan league.	
—	Antiochus Soter King of Syria.	282 Theocritus, Poet, fl.
277.	The translation of the Septuagint, made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus. (Blair 284.)	
274.	Pyrrhus, totally defeated by the Romans near Beneventum, evacuates Italy.	270 Epicurus, Phil. ob.
266.	Silver money is coined at Rome for the first time.	268 Berosus, Hist. fl.
264.	The first Punic war begins.—The Chronicle of Paros composed.	Zeno, Phil. ob.
260.	Provincial Questors instituted at Rome.	261 Manetho, Hist. fl.
—	First naval victory obtained by the Romans under the Consul Duilius.	259 Zoilus, Crit. fl.
255.	Regulus defeated and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians under Xantippus.	
242.	End of the first Punic war.	247 Jesus son of Sirach.
240.	Comedies are first acted at Rome.	Liv. Andronicus, Po. fl.
235.	The temple of Janus shut for the first time since the reign of Numa.	
218.	The second Punic war begins.	225 Fabius Pictor, Hist. fl.
216.	Battle of Cannæ, in which the Romans are totally defeated by Hannibal.	
212.	Philip II. of Macedon defeats the Etolians.	Archimedes, Math. ob.
210.	Asdrubal vanquished in Spain by the Scipios.	



<i>Years before Christ.</i>		<i>Illustrious Persons.</i>
197.	Philip defeated by the Romans at Cynocéphale.	203 Nævius, Poet, ob.
196.	The battle of Zama, and end of the second Punic war.	
190.	The Romans enter Asia, and defeat Antiochus at Magnesia.	
183.	The elder Cato Censor at Rome.	185 Philopœmen ob.
173.	War between the Romans and Perseus King of Macedon.	184 Plautus, Poet, ob.
170.	Antiochus Epiphanes takes and plunders Jerusalem.	169 Ennius, Poet, ob.
169.	Terence's comedies performed at Rome.	159 Terence, Poet, ob.
167.	Perseus defeated by Paulus Emilius, and brought prisoner to Rome. End of the kingdom of Macedon.	
166.	Judas Maccabeus drives the Syrians out of Judea.	Cæcilius, Poet, ob.
149.	The third Punic war begins.	156 Aristarchus, Gr. ob.
146.	Corinth taken by the Consul Mummius.	
—	Carthage taken and destroyed by the Romans.	140 Critolaus, Phil. ob.
135.	The history of the Apocrypha ends.	139 Accius, Tr. P. ob.
133.	Tiberius Gracchus put to death.	131 Pacuvius, Tr. P. ob.
—	Numantia taken.	128 Carneades, Phil. ob.
121.	Caius Gracchus killed.	124 Polybius, Hist. ob.
108.	Marius defeats Jugurtha.	115 Apollodorus, Gr. ob.
103.	Jugurtha starved to death at Rome.	Lucilius, Poet, ob.
102.	Marius defeats the Teutones.	
90.	Sylla defeats the Marsi, Peligni, Samnites, &c.	
88.	Civil war between Marius and Sylla. Sylla takes possession of Rome.	Alexander Polyh. fl.
86.	Mithridates, King of Pontus, defeated by Sylla.	
82.	Sylla perpetual Dictator.—His horrible proscription.	84 Cinna ob.
80.	Julius Cæsar makes his first campaign.	
79.	Cicero's first oration for Roscius.	78 Sylla ob.
72.	Lucullus repeatedly defeats Mithridates, and reduces Pontus to a Roman province.	73 Sertorius ob.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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<i>Years before Christ.</i>		<i>Illustrious Persons.</i>
70.	Crassus and Pompey chosen Consuls at Rome.	Terentius Varro fl.
62.	Catiline's conspiracy quelled at Rome by Cicero.	
59.	The first triumvirate: Pompey, Crassus and Cesar.	
57.	Cesar defeats Ariovistus in Gaul.	
54.	Cesar lands in Britain.	Lucretius, Poet, ob.
53.	Crassus killed in Mesopotamia.	51 Posidonius ob. post.
49.	Cesar passes the Rubicon, and marches to Rome.	
48.	Battle of Pharsalia, in which Pompey is defeated.	
—	Pompey slain in Egypt.	
—	The Alexandrian library burnt.	
46.	Cato besieged in Utica, kills himself.	
44.	Julius Cesar killed in the Senate-house.	Diodorus Siculus Hist. fl.
43.	Second triumvirate: Octavius, Mark Antony, and Lepidus.	M. T. Cicero ob.
42.	Battle of Philippi, in which Brutus and Cassius are defeated.	40 Catullus, Poet, ob.
31.	Battle of Actium, and end of the Roman Commonwealth.	35 Sallustius, Hist. ob.
—	Octavius Emperor.	33 Dioscorides, Phys. ob.
30.	Death of Mark Antony and Cleopatra. Alexandria taken by Octavius.	
27.	Octavius receives the title of Augustus.	Propertius, Poet, fl.
23.	Death of Marcellus.—Agrippa in Spain.	25 Corn. Nepos, Hist. ob.
17.	Augustus revives the secular games.	19 Virgilius Maro.
15.	The Rhæti and Vindelici defeated by Drusus.	Vitruvius, Arch. fl.
8.	Census at Rome, when the number of the citizens was found to be 4,233,000.	12 M. V. Agrippa ob.
—	Death of Mecænas.	Horatius Flaccus ob.
4.	JESUS CHRIST is born four years before the commencement of the vulgar era.	
<i>Years after Christ.</i>		
9.	The Roman legions, under Varus, cut to pieces in Germany.	4 Phædrus, Poet, fl.
—	Ovid the Poet banished to Tomos.	5 Dionysius Hal. Hist. fl.

A. D.		Illustrious Persons.
14.	Tiberius Emperor.	Titus Livius, Hist. ob.
19.	Germanicus dies at Antioch.	17 Ovidius, Poet, ob.
	Tiberius banishes the Jews from Rome.	Tibullus, Poet, ob.
26.	John the Baptist preaches in Judea the coming of the Messiah.	17 Celsus Med. fl.
27.	Tiberius retires to the island of Capreae.	23 Valerius Max. fl.
31.	Sejanus disgraced and put to death by Tiberius.	25 Strabo, Geo. ob.
33.	Jesus Christ is crucified.	Velleius Paterculus ob.
35.	The conversion of St Paul.	32 John the Bapt. ob.
39.	St Matthew writes his Gospel.	32 Columella fl.
41.	Claudius Emperor.	Philo Judæus fl.
43.	—— his expedition into Britain.	42 Asinius Pollio fl.
44.	St Mark writes his Gospel.	45 Pomp. Mela, Geo. fl.
48.	Messalina put to death by Claudius, who marries Agrippina, the mother of Nero.	
51.	Caractacus the British King is carried prisoner to Rome.	
54.	Nero Emperor.	
59.	Nero puts to death his mother Agrippina.	Quint. Curtius, Hist. fl.
61.	The Britons, under Queen Boadicea, defeat the Romans.	62 Perſius Sat. ob.
64.	The first persecution of the Christians raised by Nero.	65 Seneca, Lucan, ob.
67.	Massacre of the Jews by Florus, at Cesarea, Ptolemais, and Alexandria.	66 Petronius Arb. ob.
	St Peter and St Paul put to death.	
	Josephus, the Jewish historian, governor of Galilee.	
68.	Galba Emperor.	
69.	Otho Emperor.	
	Vitellius Emperor.	
70.	Vespasian Emperor.	74 Silius Italicus, Poet, ob.
	Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.	
79.	Titus Emperor.	
	Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius.	Pliny Elder, Nat. Hist. ob.
80.	Conquests of Agricola in Britain.	Florus and Suetonius, Hist. fl.



# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

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A. D.		<i>Illustrious Persons.</i>
81.	Domitian Emperor.	84 Valerius Flaccus fl.
95.	Dreadful persecution of the Christians at Rome, and in the provinces.	93 Josephus, Hist. ob.
96.	Nerva Emperor.	95 Quintillian, Gr. ob.
98.	Trajan Emperor.	96 Statius, Poet. ob.
100.		
107.	Trajan's victories in Asia.	99 Tacitus, Hist. ob.
118.	Adrian Emperor.	103 Pliny junior fl.
120.	Adrian's wall built across the island of Britain.	119 Plutarch ob.
132.	Adrian publishes his perpetual edict or code of the laws.	118 Juvenal ob.
137.	— he rebuilds Jerusalem by the name of Ælia Capitolina.	Arrian, Hist. & Ph. fl.
138.	Antoninus Pius Emperor.	140 Ælian, Hist. ob.
154.	Justin Martyr publishes his Apology for the Christians.	L. Apuleius fl.
161.	Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, and Lucius Verus, Emperors.	Ptolemy, Math. fl.
171.	Death of Verus. Marcus Aurelius sole Emperor.	Epicætus, Phil. ob.
180.	Commodus Emperor.	167 Justin of Samaria, Hist. fl.
189.	The Saracens defeat the Romans. — This people for the first time mentioned in history.	Lucian ob.
193.	Pertinax Emperor. — Didius Julianus purchases the Empire.	186 Julius Pollux ob.
—	Pescennius Niger declared Emperor in the East.	Galen, Phys. ob.
—	Septimius Severus Emperor.	
194.	Niger defeated by Severus, and put to death.	
196.	Albinus proclaimed Emperor in Britain.	Tertullian ob.
197.	— defeated by Severus, he kills himself.	202 Irenæus ob.



<i>A. D.</i>		<i>Illustrious Persons.</i>
200.		
208.	Severus, with his sons Caracalla and Geta, in Britain.	206 Clemens Alex. fl.
209.	The Caledonians repulsed, and a wall built between the rivers Forth and Clyde.	207 Minucius Felix fl.
211.	Caracalla and Geta Emperors.	
212.	Caracalla murders Geta.	Papinianus ob.
217.	Caracalla put to death.	213 Oppian ob.
—	Macrinus Emperor.	
218.	Heliogabalus Emperor.	220 Julius Africanus fl.
222.	Alexander Severus Emperor.	Diogenes Laertius ob.
—	A tribute paid by the Romans to the Goths.	
226.	The Persians totally defeated by Alexander Severus.	229 Dion Cassius fl.
235.	Maximinus assassinated Alexander Severus, and is proclaimed Emperor.	
237.	— defeats the Dacians and Sarmatians.	
238.	Maximus and Balbinus Emperors. — Gordian Emperor.	Censorinus fl.
242.	Gordian defeats the Persians under Sapor.	243 Ammonius ob. post.
244.	Philip the Arabian, Emperor.	247 Herodian, Hist. fl.
249.	Decius Emperor.	
251.	Gallus Emperor.	
253.	The Goths, Burgundians, &c. make an irruption into Mœsia and Pannonia.	
254.	Valerianus Emperor.	Origen ob.
257.	The eighth persecution of the Christians.	258 Cyprian ob.
259.	The Persians ravage Syria.	
260.	Gallienus Emperor.	
261.	Sapor, the Persian, takes Antioch, Tarsus, and Cæsarea.	
267.	The Heruli invade and ravage Greece.	
268.	Claudius II. Emperor.	
269.	The Goths and Heruli, to the number of 320,000, defeated by Claudius.	

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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A. D.		<i>Illustrious Persons.</i>
270.	Aurelian Emperor.	
273.	Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, defeated by Aurelian at Edeffa.	Longinus ob.
275.	Tacitus Emperor.	
276.	Florianus Emperor.	
277.	Probus Emperor.	
282.	Carus Emperor, defeats the Quadi and Sarmatians.	283 Fingal ob.
284.	Diocletian Emperor.	285 Arnobius fl.
292.	Partition of the Empire between two Emperors and two Cæsars.	289 Gregory, Harmogenes, fl.
295.	Alexandria in Egypt taken by Diocletian.	291 Ælius Spartianus fl.
300.		
304.	Resignation of Diocletian and Maximian.	Porphyry ob.
	Galerius and Constantius Emperors.	303 H. Vopiscus fl.
306.	Constantine Emperor,—stops the persecution of the Christians.	Trebellius Pollio fl.
325.	— assembles the first general council of Nice, where the doctrines of Arius are condemned.	307 Æl. Lampridius fl.
329.	The seat of empire removed to Constantinople.	311 Lactantius fl.
337.	Death of Constantine.—The empire divided among his three sons.	312 Ossian, Poet, fl.
	Constantine II. Constans, and Constantius, Emperors.	336 Arius, Her. ob.
357.	The Germans defeated by Julian at Strasburg.	Eutropius, Hist. fl.
361.	Julian Emperor,—abjures Christianity, and is elected Pontifex Maximus.	Libanius Soph. fl.
363.	Jovian Emperor.	Jamblichus, Phil. ob.
364.	Valentinian Emperor of the West.—Valens Emperor of the East.	Aurelius Victor fl.
367.	Gratian Emperor of the West.	371 St Athanasius ob.
375.	Valentinian II. Emperor of the West.	372 Eunapius fl.
376.	Valens allows the Goths to settle in Thrace.	

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

A. D.		Illustrious Persons.
378.	The Goths advance to the gates of Constantinople.—Death of Valens.	
379.	Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the East.	380 Ammianus Mar. ob.
383.	Valentinian II. Emperor of the West.	Prudentius, Poet, fl.
—	The Huns over-run Mesopotamia. They are defeated by the Goths.	389 Gregory Naz. ob.
392.	Theodosius Emperor of the East and West	Ausonius, Poet, ob.
395.	Arcadius Emperor of the East, and Honorius of the West.	397 St Ambrose ob.
—	The Huns invade the Eastern provinces.	Claudian, Poet, fl.
400.		
—	Alaric, the Goth, ravages Italy.	Heliodorus, Hist. fl.
403.	Stilicho, General of Honorius, defeats Alaric near Pollentia.	
404.	Fergus I. King of Scotland, supposed to have begun his reign.	407 St Chrysostom ob.
408.	Theodosius II. Emperor of the East.	
410.	Rome sacked and burnt by Alaric.—Death of Alaric.	
411.	The Vandals settled in Spain.	Orosius, Hist. fl.
416.	The Pelagian heresy condemned by the Bishops of Africa.	Macrobius ob.
420.	Pharamond, first King of the Franks, supposed to have begun his reign.	St Jerome ob. Sulpitius Severus ob.
424.	Valentinian III. Emperor of the East.	
426.	The Romans withdraw the legions from Britain.	Zosimus, Hist. fl.
428.	The Franks defeated by Ætius the Roman General.	430 St Augustine ob.
435.	Publication of the Theodosian Code.	430 Pelagius, Her. ob.
449.	Merovæus King of the Franks.	444 St Cyril ob.
450.	Marcian Emperor of the East.	Sozomen, Hist. ob.
—	Attila the Hun, called the Scourge of God, ravages Germany and France.	Eutyches fl.
451.	The Saxons arrive in Britain under the command of Hengist and Horsa.	
452.	Foundation of the city of Venice.	



# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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A. D.		Illustrious Persons.
455.	Rome taken and plundered by Genseric the Vandal.	
456.	<i>Childeric King of the Franks.</i>	
457.	Leo (the Great) Emperor of the East.— Majorianus Emperor of the West.	
461.	Majorianus put to death.—Severus Emperor of the West.	
467.	Anthemius Emperor of the West.	466 Prosper ob.
468.	Euric, King of the Visigoths, drives the Romans out of Spain.	Narjes Eu. ob. post.
470.	Ælla, the Saxon, takes possession of the kingdom of Suffex.	
471.	Ælla defeats all the British Princes.	
472.	Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which was seen from Constantinople.	
474.	Zeno Emperor of the East.	
476.	Rome taken by Odoacer King of the Heruli.	
—	Odoacer King of Italy.	
—	EXTINCTION OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE.	
481.	<i>Clovis King of the Franks.</i>	482 Sidonius Apoll. ob.
488.	Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, entirely defeats Odoacer, and is acknowledged King of Italy by the Emperor Zeno.	
491.	Anastasius Emperor of the East.	492 Gennadius ob.
493.	Odoacer put to death by Theodoric.	Malchus Soph. fl.
497.	Clovis and the Franks converted to Christianity.	
499.	Alliance between Clovis and Theodoric the Great.	
500.		
508.	Clovis defeated by Theodoric the Great in the battle of Arles.	
510.	Paris is made the capital of the kingdom of the Franks	
511.	Death of Clovis; the kingdom divided between his four sons.	Proclus, Phil. fl.
—	<i>Childebert, Thierry, Clotaire, and Clodomer, Kings of the Franks.</i>	



A. D.		Illustrious Persons.
515.	Arthur, King of the Britons, supposed to have begun his reign.	
516.	The computation of time, by the Christian era, is introduced by Dionysius the Monk.	Priscian fl.
518.	Justin Emperor.	Hefychius fl.
527.	Justinian Emperor.	524 Boetius, Ph. ob.
529.	Belisarius, General of Justinian, defeats the Persians.	Fulgentius ob.
—	The books of the Civil Law published by Justinian.	Tribonianus fl.
533.	Amalasonta, Queen of the Ostrogoths, reigns in Italy.	
534.	Theodebert King of Metz.	Procopius, Hist. fl.
—	Belisarius defeats Gelimer and the Vandals in Africa.	Marcellinus fl.
—	Cosroes, King of Persia, makes peace with Justinian.	
537.	Belisarius subdues the Ostrogoths in Italy, and takes Rome.	
540.	— refuses to accept the crown of Italy.	
543.	Totila, the Goth, recovers Italy from the Romans.	
547.	— takes and plunders Rome.	
548.	Theodebald King of Metz.	
549.	Rome retaken by Belisarius.	
550.	— recovered by Totila.	
551.	The manufacture of silk introduced into Europe.	552 Jornandes, Hist. ob.
553.	Totila defeated by Narses the Eunuch, and put to death.	
559.	Clotaire sole King of France.	
562.	Caribert, Gontran, Sigebert, and Chilperic, Kings of France.	Cassiodorus ob.
565.	Justin II. Emperor.	Belisarius ob.
566.	Narses, recalled from Italy, invites the Lombards to take possession of the country.	Agathias, Hist. fl.
568.	Italy conquered by the Lombards.	
571.	Birth of Mahomet the false Prophet.	570 Gildas, Hist. ob.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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A. D.		Illustrious Persons.
580.	The Latin Tongue ceased to be spoken in Italy about this time.	
584.	<i>Clotaire II. King of Soissons.</i>	
590.	Antioch destroyed by an earthquake.	Evagrius, Hist. fl.
596.	<i>Thierry II. and Theodebert II. Kings of Paris and Austrasia.</i>	595 Gregory of Tours ob.
597.	Augustine, the Monk, converts the Saxons to Christianity.	
600.		
602.	Phocas Emperor;—acknowledges the supremacy of the Popes.	
607.	The temple of the Pantheon, at Rome, dedicated to God, the Virgin, and all the Saints.	
609.	The Jews of Antioch massacre the Christians.	
611.	Heraclius Emperor.	
614.	<i>Clotaire II. sole King of France.</i>	
—	Queen Brunehilda, accused of numberless crimes, is put to death by Clotaire II.	Secundus, Hist. fl.
616.	Jerusalem taken by the Persians, under Cosroes II.	
622.	Era of the Hegyra, or flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina.	
625.	The Persians, under Cosroes II. with the Huns, Abari, and Slavonians, besiege Constantinople.	
628.	<i>Dagobert and Charibert Kings of France.</i>	
632.	Death of Mahomet.—Abubeker succeeds him as Caliph of the Saracens.	Mahomet ob.
636.	Jerusalem taken by Omar and the Saracens, who keep possession of it 463 years.	Isidorus Hisp. ob.
638.	<i>Sigebert II. and Clovis II. Kings of France.</i>	
640.	The library of Alexandria, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, is burnt by the Saracens.	641 Geo. Pisides ob.
645.	Otman succeeds Omar in the Caliphate.	
653.	The Saracens take Rhodes.	
654.	<i>Childeric II. King of Austrasia.</i>	

A. D.

Illustrious Persons.

- |      |   |                      |
|------|---|----------------------|
| 655. | Hali Caliph of Arabia,—Mawia Caliph of Egypt.   |                      |
| 669. | Sicily ravaged by the Saracens.   |                      |
| 672. | The Saracens ineffectually besiege Constantinople.  | Callinicus, Math. 2. |
| 675. | The Saracens attempt to land in Spain, but are repulsed by Wamba King of the Visigoths.       |                      |
| 679. | Thierry III. King of all France.  |                      |
| 680. | The third œcumenical council of Constantinople.   |                      |
| 685. | Justinian II. Emperor.  |                      |
| —    | The Britons, totally subdued by the Saxons, retreat into Wales and Cornwall.                  |                      |
| 690. | Clovis III. King of France.   |                      |
| —    | Pepin Heristel (Maire du Palais) acquires the chief power in France.                          |                      |
| 695. | Childebert III. King of France.   |                      |
| 700. |   |                      |
| 711. | Dagobert III. King of France.   |                      |
| 713. | Spain conquered by the Saracens under Muça, the General of the Caliph Walid.                  |                      |
| 714. | Charles Martel (Maire du Palais) governs all France.  | Muça the Saracen ob. |
| 716. | Chilperic II. King of France.—Clotaire IV.  |                      |
| 720. | Thierry IV. King of France.   |                      |
| 726. | The Emperor Leo, the Isaurian, orders the images in the Christian churches to be thrown down. |                      |
| 727. | Civil war against Leo on that account.  |                      |
| 729. | The Saracens ravage Gallia Narbonensis.   |                      |
| 732. | — They are defeated near Tours by Charles Martel.   | 735 Bede, Hist. ob.  |
| 742. | Childeric III. King of France.  |                      |
| —    | Constantine Copronymus Emperor, succeeds Leo.   | Fredegair, Hist. fl. |
| —    | Charlemagne born.   |                      |
| 745. | Constantine Copronymus destroys the fleet of the Saracens.                                    |                      |



# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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A. D.

*Illustrious Persons.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>749. The race of the Abbassidæ become Caliphs of the Saracens.</p> <p>751. <i>Pepin (bref.) King of France; the founder of the Carolingian race.</i></p> <p>752. Astulphus, King of the Lombards, besieges and takes Ravenna, and erects it into a Dukedom.</p> <p>762. The city of Bagdat built by the Caliph Almanzor, and made the capital of the empire of the Caliphs.</p> <p>767. The Turks ravage Asia.</p> <p>768. <i>Charles and Carloman, Kings of France, succeed Pepin bref.</i></p> <p>772. <i>Charles (Charlemagne) sole Monarch of France.</i></p> <p>774. Charlemagne defeats Desiderius, and puts an end to the kingdom of the Lombards.</p> <p>775. Leo IV. Emperor, succeeds Constantine Copronymus.</p> <p>779. Charlemagne conquers Navarre and Sardinia.</p> <p>781. Constantine Porphyrogenitus Emperor, succeeds Leo.—His mother Irene regent.</p> <p>— Re-establishment of the worship of Images by Irene.</p> <p>785. Charlemagne entirely subdues the Saxons.</p> <p>— Haroun Alraschid, Caliph of the Saracens.</p> <p>787. The seventh General Council, or second of Nice, is held.</p> <p>788. Irene puts to death her son Constantine, and is proclaimed sole Empress.</p> <p>793. Irene deposed and confined to a Monastery. Nicephorus Emperor.</p> <p>794. Charlemagne defeats and extirpates the Huns.</p> <p>800. — NEW EMPIRE OF THE WEST.—Charlemagne crowned Emperor at Rome.</p> <p>807. Haroun Alraschid courts the alliance of Charlemagne.</p> <p>814. <i>Lewis (Le Débonnaire) Emperor of the West.</i></p> | <p>760 Jo. Damescenus ob.</p> <p>801 Paul. Diaconus ob.</p> <p>804 Alcuinus ob.</p> <p>Charlemagne ob.</p> |
|--|--|



A. D.

Illustrations Person.

- |      |  |                           |
|------|--|---------------------------|
| 817. | Lewis divides his dominions among his children.  |                           |
| 821. | Michael the Stammerer, Emperor of the East.  |                           |
| 827. | The kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy united under Egbert.   |                           |
| 838. | The Scots entirely subdue the Picts.   |                           |
| 840. | <i>Charles (the Bald) King of France.</i>  | Albumazar, Ast. fl.       |
| 842. | Germany separated from the Empire of the Franks.—Lewis of Bavaria Emperor of Germany.                  | Eginhart, Hist. ob.       |
| 843. | The Normans plunder the city of Rouen.   |                           |
| 845. | — plunder Hamburg, and penetrate into Germany.   |                           |
| 867. | The Danes begin to ravage England.   |                           |
| 868. | Egypt, under Achmet, independent of the Caliphs.   | 870 Godescalcus ob.       |
| 872. | Alfred the Great King of England.  |                           |
| 877. | <i>Lewis II. (the Stammerer) King of France.</i>   | 874 Ado, Hist. ob.        |
| 879. | <i>Lewis III. and Carloman, Kings of France.</i>   | 878 Hubba, Dane, ob.      |
| 880. | <i>Charles (the Gross) King of France.</i> —Ravages of the Normans.                                    | 882 Hincmarus ob.         |
| 886. | The University of Oxford founded by Alfred.  | 883 J. Scotus Erigena ob. |
| 887. | The Normans besiege Paris, which is gallantly defended by Bishop Goslin and Count Eudes.               |                           |
| 888. | <i>Eudes, or Odo, King of France.</i>  |                           |
| 890. | Alfred the Great composes his Code of Laws, and divides England into Counties, Hundreds, and Tythings. |                           |
| 898. | <i>Charles III. (the Simple) King of France.</i>   |                           |
| 900. | — Lewis IV. Emperor of Germany.  |                           |
| 901. | Edward the Elder succeeds Alfred in the kingdom of England.  |                           |
| 912. | The Normans are established in Normandy under Rollo  |                           |
| —    | Death of Lewis III. and end of the Carlovingian race of Emperors.—Conrad Emperor of Germany.           |                           |

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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A. D.		Illustrious Persons.
915.	The University of Cambridge founded.	
920.	Henry (the Fowler) Emperor of Germany.	
923.	<i>Rodolph King of France.</i>	
936.	Otho (the Great) Emperor of Germany.	Azophi, Ar. Ast. fl.
—	<i>Lewis IV. (d'Outremer) King of France.</i>	942 Eudes de Cluni ob.
954.	<i>Lotharius King of France.</i>	Alfarabius, Ar. Ast. fl.
975.	Pope Boniface deposed and banished for his crimes.	970 Luitprand, Hist. ob.
986.	<i>Lewis V. (le Fainéant) King of France.</i>	
987.	<i>Hugh Capet, King of France, founder of the third race of the French Kings.</i>	
991.	The Arabic numeral cyphers first introduced into Europe by the Saracens.	
996.	<i>Robert the Wise King of France.</i>	
1000.		
1002.	Great massacre of the Danes by Ethelred King of England.	1008 Aimoin, Hist. ob.
1017.	Canute the Dane King of England.	1010 Rhazes Ar. Ph. ob.
1025.	Musical characters invented by Guido Aretino.	Guido Aretino, Monk, fl.
1031.	<i>Henry I. King of France.</i>	
1040.	Macbeth usurps the throne of Scotland.	
1041.	The Saxon line of the English Monarchs restored under Edward the Confessor.	
1043.	The Turks, under Tangrolipix, take possession of Persia.	
1054.	Leo IX. the first Pope who maintained a regular army.	1050 Avicenna, Arab. Phys. ob.
1055.	The Turks take Bagdat, and overturn the Empire of the Caliphs.	
1057.	<b>M</b> alcolm III. (Canmore) King of Scotland.	
1058.	The Saracens driven out of Sicily by Guiscard the Norman.	
1060.	<i>Philip I. King of France.</i>	
1065.	The Turks take Jerusalem from the Saracens.	
1066.	<b>T</b> he Conquest of England by William Duke of Normandy.	Suidas fl.
1070.	The Feudal Law introduced into England.	

A. D.		<i>Illustrious Persons.</i>
1081.	Alexius Comnenus Emperor of Constantinople.	Will. of Spirea, Mat. fl.
1086.	Domesday-book completed by William the Conqueror.	
1087.	<b>William II.</b> (Rufus) King of England, succeeds William the Conqueror.	1088 Berenger, Poet, of Provence, ob.
1095.	The first Crusade to the Holy Land.—Peter the Hermit.	1089 Abp. Lanfranc ob.
1099.	Jerusalem taken by Godfrey of Bouillon.	
1100.		
—	<b>Henry I.</b> (Beauclerc) King of England.	
1102.	Guiscard of Normandy King of Naples.	1105 Raymond Count de Thoulouse ob.
1107.	<b>A</b> lexander I. King of Scotland.	
1108.	<b>Lewis VI.</b> ( <i>le Gros</i> ) King of France.	1113 Sigebert, Hist. ob.
1118.	The order of the Knights Templars instituted.	Anna Comnena, Hist. fl.
—	Death of Alexius Comnenus.—John Comnenus Emperor of Constantinople.	
1124.	<b>D</b> avid I. King of Scotland.	
1135.	<b>Stephen</b> King of England.	
1137.	<b>Lewis VII.</b> ( <i>le jeune</i> ) King of France;—married to Eleanor of Guienne.	
1139.	Alphonso, first King of Portugal, rescues that kingdom from the Saracens.	
1140.	The Canon Law first introduced into England.	Will. of Malmesbury, Hist. fl.
1141.	Stephen, King of England, taken prisoner in the battle of Lincoln.	1143 Peter Abelard ob.
1147.	The second Crusade excited by St Bernard.	
1150.	The study of the Civil Law is revived at Bologna.	
1151.	The Canon Law is collected by Gratian, a Monk of Bologna.	
1152.	<b>Frederic</b> (Barbarossa) Emperor of Germany.	Geoff. of Monmouth fl.
1154.	<b>Henry II.</b> King of England.	
—	The parties of the Guelphs and Ghibellines disturb Italy.	Eustathius Com. on Hom. fl.



# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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A. D.		Illustrious Persons.
1164.	Institution of the order of Teutonic Knights in Germany.	Peter Lombard ob.
1165.	<b>W</b> illiam (the Lion) King of Scotland.	Hen. of Huntingdon fl.
1172.	Conquest of Ireland by Henry II.	
1180.	<i>Philip Augustus King of France.</i>	Ran. de Glanville fl.
1187.	The city of Jerusalem taken by Saladin.	John of Salisbury ob.
1189.	<b>Richard I. (Cœur de Lion) King of England.</b>	
—	The third Crusade, under Richard I. and Philip Augustus.	Will. of Newburgh fl.
1192.	Richard I. defeats Saladin in the battle of Ascalon in Judea.	R. of Hoveden, Hist. fl.
1199.	<b>John King of England.</b>	
1200.		Peter of Blois, Hist. ob.
1202.	The fourth Crusade sets out from Venice.	Gerv. of Canterbury fl.
—	Constantinople taken by the Turks and Venetians.	Saxo Grammaticus fl.
1208.	London incorporated, obtains a charter for electing its Mayor and Magistrates.	
1210.	Crusade against the Albigenfes, under Simon de Montfort.	
1215.	Magna Charta signed by King John.	
1216.	<b>Henry III. King of England.</b>	
1219.	Damietta taken by the Crusaders.	
1223.	<i>Lewis VIII. King of France.</i>	1224 Raymond Count de Thoulouse ob.
1226.	<i>St Lewis IX. King of France.</i>	
1227.	The Tartars, under Gengiskan, over-run the Empire of the Saracens.	Gengiskan ob.
1234.	The Inquisition committed to the Dominican Monks.	
1248.	The fifth Crusade under Lewis IX.	
1249.	<b>A</b> lexander III. King of Scotland.	
1258.	Bagdat taken by the Tartars.—End of the Empire of the Saracens.	1259 Mat. Paris, Hist. ob.
1260.	Michael Palæologus Emperor of Constantinople.—The Greeks retake Constantinople.	
1263.	The Norwegians invade Scotland, and are defeated by Alexander III.	



A. D.		Illustrious Persons.
1264.	The Deputies of towns and boroughs first summoned to the English Parliament	
1265.	Charles, Count of Anjou, King of Sicily.	
1270.	Philip III. ( <i>the Bold</i> ) King of France.	
1272.	Edward I. ( <i>Longshanks</i> ), King of England.	
1273.	Rodolph of Hapsburg, Emperor of Germany; the first of the Austrian family.	1274 St T. Aquinas ob.
1282.	The Sicilian Vespers, when 8000 French were massacred.	1280 Albertus Mag. Phil. ob.
1283.	The conquest of Wales by Edward I.	1284 Roger Bacon, Phil. ob.
1285.	Philip IV. ( <i>the Fair</i> ) King of France.	
1291.	Ptolemais taken by the Turks. End of the Crusades.	
1292.	John Baliol King of Scotland.	
1293.	From this year there is a regular succession of English Parliaments.	
1298.	The present Turkish Empire begins in Bithynia under Ottoman.	
—	William Wallace Regent of Scotland.	
1300.		Cimabue, Painter, ob.
1301.	Quarrel between Philip the Fair and Pope Boniface VIII.	
1302.	The Mariner's Compass said to be discovered at Naples.	
1306.	Robert Bruce King of Scotland.	1304 Will. Wallace ob.
1307.	The establishment of the Swiss Republics.	
—	Edward II. King of England.	
1308.	The seat of the Popes transferred to Avignon.	Joh. Duns Scotus ob.
1310.	The Knights of St John take the island of Rhodes.	1308 Jo. Fordun, Hist. ob.
1312.	Philip the Fair suppresses the order of the Knights Templars.	1311 Pierce Gaveston ob.
1314.	Battle of Bannockburn, in which the Scots defeat the English.	1315 Guy Earl of Warwick ob.
—	Lewis X. ( <i>Hutin</i> ) King of France.	
1315.	John King of France	Raym. Lulli, Phil. ob.
1316.	Philip V. ( <i>the Long</i> ) King of France.	

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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A. D.		Illustrious Persons.
1321.	<i>Charles IV. King of France.</i>	Dante Alighieri, Po. ob.
1327.	<b>Edward III.</b> King of England.	
1328.	<i>Philip VI. (of Valois) King of France.</i>	Castrac. Castracani ob.
1329.	<b>David II.</b> King of Scotland.	1330 Mortimer E. of March ob.
1331.	The Teutonic Knights settle in Prussia.	
1333.	Casimir III. (the Great) King of Poland.	
1340.	Gunpowder invented by Swartz, a Monk of Cologne.	
—	Oil-painting invented by John Vaneck.	
1341.	John Cantacuzenos usurps the Empire of the East.	
1346.	Battle of Crecy won by Edward III. and the Black Prince, over the French.	
—	Battle of Durham, in which David II. of Scotland is taken prisoner.	
1350.	The order of the Garter instituted in England.	
—	Peter (the Cruel) King of Castile.	
1351.	<i>John II. King of France.</i>	
1352.	The Turks first enter Europe.	
1356.	The battle of Poitiers, in which John II. King of France is taken prisoner.	
1362.	The law pleadings in England changed from French to English.	1363 Edward Baliol ob.
1364.	<i>Charles V. King of France.</i>	
1370.	<b>Robert II.</b> King of Scotland.	1374 F. Petrarch. Po. ob.
1377.	The Pope's return from Avignon to Rome.	1376 G. Boccace, Po. ob.
—	<b>Richard II.</b> King of England.	1376 Ed. Black Pr. ob.
1378.	The schism of the Double Popes begins and continues thirty-eight years.	
—	Wenceslaus Emperor of Germany.	
1380.	<i>Charles VI. King of France.</i>	Mat. of Westm. Hist. ob.
1381.	Wat Tyler's insurrection in England.	1383 Abulfeda, Sar. ob.
1384.	Philip (the Bold) Duke of Burgundy succeeds to the Earldom of Flanders.	1385 Wickliffe ob.
1388.	Battle of Otterburn between Percy (Hotspur) and Douglas.	
1390.	<b>Robert III.</b> King of Scotland.	

A. D.		Illustrious Persons.
1395.	Sigismund, King of Hungary, defeated by Bajazet I.	
1399.	<b>Henry IV.</b> King of England.	
1400.		Froissart, Hist. ob.
1402.	Bajazet taken prisoner by Tamerlane in the battle of Angoria.	Sir John Gower, Poet, ob.
1403.	Battle of Shrewsbury, in which Hotspur is killed.	1400 Geoff. Chancer, Poet, ob.
1405.	Death of Tamerlane.	
1406.	<b>James I.</b> King of Scotland.	1408 Owen Glendour ob.
1413.	<b>Henry V.</b> King of England.	
1414.	Council of Constance.	
1415.	Henry V. defeats the French at Agincourt. John Huf's condemned and burnt for heresy.	
1416.	Jerome of Prague burnt for heresy.	
1420.	The Portuguese discover the island of Madeira.	
1422.	<b>Henry VI.</b> King of England.	
—	<i>Charles VII. King of France.</i>	
1428.	Joan of Arc compels the English to raise the siege of Orleans.	
1431.	Rise of the Medici family at Florence.	Joan d'Arc ob.
1436.	Paris recovered from the English by the French.	
1437.	<b>James II.</b> King of Scotland.	
1439.	The Pragmatic Sanction established in France.	Scanderbeg fl.
1440.	Invention of the art of Printing, by John Guttenburg at Strasburg.	
1447.	Rise of the Sforza family at Milan.	1443 L. Aretin ob.
1453.	Constantinople taken by the Turks.	1459 Poggio of Florence ob.
	EXTINCTION OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.	
1460.	<b>James III.</b> King of Scotland.	John Fust fl.
1461.	<i>Lewis XI. King of France.</i>	Th. à Kempis fl.
—	<b>Edward IV.</b> King of England.	Rowley, Po. of Brit. fl. 1465 Laur. Valla ob.



# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

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A. D.		Illustrious Persons.
1479.	Ferdinand and Isabella unite the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon.	1465 Æn. Sylvius ob.
1483.	<i>Charles VIII. King of France.</i>	1478 Theod. Gaza ob.
—	<b>Richard III. King of England.</b>	1481 Philolophus ob.
1485.	Battle of Bosworth, in which Richard is killed.	Picus Mirandola fl.
—	<b>Henry VII. King of England.</b> Union of the Houses of York and Lancaster.	
1488.	<b>James IV. King of Scotland.</b>	
1491.	Granada taken by Ferdinand and Isabella. End of the kingdom of the Moors in Spain.	Chalcondyles, Hist. fl.
1492.	Hispaniola and Cuba discovered by Christopher Columbus.	1494 W. Caxton, Printer, ob.
—	Alexander VI. (Borgia) Pope.	
1494.	Algebra first known in Europe.	Politian ob.
1497.	The Portuguese, under Vasco de Gama, double the Cape of Good Hope, and sail to the East Indies.	
1498.	<i>Lewis XII. King of France.</i>	Savonarola ob.
1499.	— takes possession of the Milanese.	
—	Sebastian Cabot lands in North America.	
1500.		
—	Maximilian divides Germany into six circles, and adds four more in 1512.	1503 Jov. Pontanus ob.
1508.	League of Cambray against the Venetians.	
1509.	<b>Henry VIII. King of England.</b>	
—	Battle of Agnadello.	1513 Gasson de Foix ob.
1513.	Battle of Flowdon, fatal to the Scots.	Aldus Manutius ob.
—	<b>James V. King of Scotland.</b>	
—	Leo X. Pope.	
1515.	Battle of Marignan between the French and Swiss.	1516 B. Mantuanus, Poet, ob.
—	<i>Francis I. King of France.</i>	
1517.	The Reformation in Germany begun by Luther.	Card. Ximenes ob.
1519.	Charles V. King of Spain, elected Emperor of Germany.	1520 Raphael, Paint. ob.



A. D.		<i>Illustrious Persons.</i>
1520.	The massacre of Stockholm by Christiern II. and Archbishop Trollo.	Leo. da Vinci, Paint. ob.
1521.	Gustavus Vasa King of Sweden.	Gawin Douglas, Po. ob.
1522.	The first voyage round the world performed by a ship of Magellan's squadron.	
—	The island of Rhodes taken by the Turks.	Zuinglius fl.
1525.	The battle of Pavia, in which Francis I. is taken prisoner.	1528 A. Durer, Paint. ob.
1527.	Rome taken and plundered by Charles V.	1529 Machiavel, Hist. ob.
1529.	Peace of Cambray. — The Reformed first termed Protestants.	1533 Lud. Ariosto, Po. ob.
1534.	The Reformation in England under Henry VIII.	C. Agrippa, Phil. ob.
1540.	Dissolution of the Monasteries in England.	1535 Sir Tho. More ob.
1542.	<b>M</b> ary Queen of Scotland.	1536 Erasmus ob.
1545.	The Council of Trent begins and continues eighteen years.	1540 Guicciardini, Hist. ob.
1546.	Cardinal Beaton, Archbishop of St Andrews, assassinated.	Jo. Bale, Biog. fl.
1547.	Fiesco's conspiracy at Genoa.	1541 Paracelsus, Phys. ob.
—	The battle of Mulberg, in which the Elector of Saxony is taken prisoner.	1543 Copernicus, Phil. ob.
—	<b>E</b> dward VI. King of England.	1544 C. Marot, Po. ob.
—	<i>Henry II. King of France.</i>	1544 Olaus Ma. Hist. ob.
1552.	The treaty of Passau.	1547 Bembo, Poet. ob.
1553.	<b>M</b> ary Queen of England.	1550 Trissino, Poet. ob.
1555.	Philip II. King of Spain.	Polyd. Virgil, Hist. ob.
1558.	Calais taken by the French.	J. C. Scaliger ob.
—	<b>E</b> lisabeth Queen of England.	1553 Fr. Rabelais ob.
1559.	<i>Francis II. King of France.</i>	1556 Ignat. Loyola ob.
—	Treaty of Catteau Cambresis.	1556 Peter Aretin ob.
1560.	<i>Charles IX. King of France.</i>	Melancthon ob.
—	The conspiracy of Amboise. — Civil wars in France.	1563 Rog. Ascham ob.
—	The Reformation completed in Scotland by John Knox.	1563 Seb. Castalio ob.
1566.	The first commotions begin in the Netherlands.	1564 John Calvin ob.
1567.	<b>J</b> ames VI. King of Scotland.	Hieron. Vida, Poet. ob.
		1565 Conr. Gesner ob.

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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A. D.		Illustrious Persons.
1568.	Mary Queen of Scots flies into England.	1566 Ann. Caro, Po. ob.
1569.	The battles of Jarnac and Moncontour.	1566 Da. Rizzio, Mus. ob.
1571.	Naval victory over the Turks at Lepanto by Don John of Austria.	
1572.	The massacre of St Bartholomew at Paris.	Adm. Coligni ob.
1574.	Henry III. King of France.	H. Cardan ob.
1576.	The league against the Protestants begins in France.	Titian, Painter, ob.
1579.	The commencement of the Republic of Holland, by the union of Utrecht.	Camœns, Poet, ob.
1580.	Philip II. takes possession of Portugal.	Palladio, Arch. fl.
—	The world circumnavigated by Sir Francis Drake.	
1582.	The New Style introduced into Italy by Pope Gregory XIII.	Geo. Buchanan, Poet and Hist. ob.
1584.	William I. Prince of Orange murdered at Delft.	1585 Ronfard, Po. ob.
1587.	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded.	1586 Sir Phil. Sydney, ob.
1588.	Destruction of the Spanish Armada.	Pa. Veronese, Paint. ob.
1589.	Henry III. of France murdered by Jacques Clement.	Sir Fr. Drake fl.
—	Henry IV. (the Great) King of France.	Mar. Frobisher, Nav. fl.
1590.	The battle of Ivry, which ruins the party of the League in France.	J. Cujacius, Lawyer, ob.
1596.	Cadiz taken by the English.	
1598.	Edict of Nantz, tolerating the Protestants in France.	1591 Pancirollus ob.
—	Peace of Vervins, concluded between France and Spain.	H. Stephens ob.
—	Philip III. King of Spain.	1592 M. Montagne ob.
1600.		1595 Torq. Tasso, Po. ob.
1602.	Decimal Arithmetic invented at Bruges.	1598 E. Spenser, Po. ob.
1603.	James I. King of Great Britain. Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland.	R. Hooker, D. D. ob.
1605.	The Gunpowder-plot discovered.	1601 Tycho Brache, Phil. ob.
1608.	Galileo discovers the Satellites of Jupiter.	1604 Janus Doufa. Kepler, Phil. fl.
1610.	Henry IV. of France murdered by Ravail-lac.	Galileo, Phil. fl.
—	Lewis XIII. King of France.	Theodore Beza ob.
		1609 Jos. Scaliger ob.
		1609 An. Caracci, Pain. ob.
		Boccalini fl.

A. D.		Illustrious Persons.
1610.	The Moors expelled from Spain by Philip III.	
1611.	Baronets first created in England by James I.	1614 H. Casaubon ob.
1614.	Logarithms invented by Napier of Merchiston.	1615 Et. Pasquier ob.
1616.	Settlement of Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh.	Will. Shakespeare ob.
1618.	The Synod of Dort in Holland.	1617 De Thou, Hist. ob.
1619.	Discovery of the circulation of the blood by Dr Harvey.	1618 Card. Perrou ob.
1620.	The battle of Prague, by which the Elector Palatine loses his Electorate.	Mig. Cervantes ob.
1621.	Philip IV. King of Spain.	Vossius, Menestius, fl.
1625.	<b>Charles I.</b> King of Great Britain.	1623 Will. Camden ob.
—	The island of Barbadoes planted;—the first English settlement in the West Indies.	1624 Mariana, Hist. ob.
1626.	League of the Protestant Princes against the Emperor.	1628 Malherbe, Po. ob.
1632.	Gustavus Adolphus killed in the battle of Lutzen.	Gui. Rheno, Paint. fl.
1640.	John Duke of Braganza, King of Portugal.	Rubens, Paint. fl.
1642.	Beginning of the Civil war in England.—The battle of Edgehill.	Bacon Ld Verulam ob.
1643.	<i>Lewis XIV. King of France.</i>	Fam. Strada, Hist. fl.
1645.	The battle of Naseby.	1631 H. C. Davila, Hist. ob.
1648.	The peace of Westphalia.—The Civil war of the Fronde at Paris.	1635 Lope de Vega, Poet, ob.
1649.	Charles I. of England beheaded.	1638 Ben. Johnson ob.
—	The Commonwealth of England begins.	1641 M. Duke of Sully ob.
1650.	The Marquis of Montrose put to death.	1642 Galileo, Phil. ob.
1651.	The battle of Worcester.	1644 Bentivoglio, Hist. ob.
1652.	The first war betwixt the English and Dutch.	1645 H. Grotius ob.
1654.	End of the Commonwealth of England.—Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector.	1647 Quevedo, Po. ob.
—	The English, under Admiral Penn, take possession of Jamaica.	1649 W. Drummond, Poet and Hist. ob.
1658.	Dunkirk delivered to the English.	Des Cartes, Phil. ob.
		Inigo Jones, Arch. ob.
		1653 Salmassius ob.
		John Selden, Ant. ob.
		1655 Gassendi, Phil. ob.
		1655 Archbp. Usher ob.



# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

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4 B.

*Illustrious Persons.*

1658.	Richard Cromwell Lord Protector of England.	1656 Nic. Poussin, Paint. ob.
1659.	The peace of the Pyrenees.	1657 Adm. Blake ob.
1660.	<b>Charles II.</b> King of Great Britain.— <b>Restoration of Monarchy.</b>	1658 Casp. Barthius ob.
—	The peace of Oliva.	Scarron, Poet, ob.
1662.	The Royal Society instituted in England.	Spinosa, Phil. fl.
1663.	Carolina planted.	Pascal ob.
1664.	The second Dutch war begins.	1660 H. Hammond ob.
1666.	Sabatei Levi pretends to be the Messiah in Turkey.	1661 Card. Mazariu ob.
—	The Scots Covenanters defeated on Pentland hills.	1661 M. of Argyle ob.
1667.	The peace of Breda, which confirms to the English, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey.	1661 Don L. de Haro ob.
1668.	The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.	1667 Ab. Cowley, Po. ob.
1669.	The island of Candia taken by the Turks.	Sam. Bochart ob.
1672.	Lewis XIV. conquers great part of Holland.	1669 Sir John Denham, Poet, ob.
—	The De Witts put to death in Holland.	1671 Mot. le Vayer ob.
1674.	John Sobieski King of Poland.	1671 Gronovius, Ant. ob.
1678.	The peace of Nimeguen, July 31.	Moliere, Poet, ob.
—	The Habeas Corpus act passed in England.	1672 Chanc. Seguier ob.
1682.	Peter the Great Czar of Muscovy.	1674 John Milton ob.
1683.	Execution of Lord Ruffel and Algernon Sydney.	Ed. E. of Clarendon ob.
—	The siege of Vienna by the Turks, raised by John Sobieski.	1679 Th. Hobbes ob.
1685.	<b>James II.</b> King of Great Britain.	D. Rochefoucault ob.
—	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Lewis XIV.	1679 Card. de Retz ob.
1688.	Revolution in Britain. King James abdicates the Throne, December 23.	Mezeray, Hist. ob.
1689.	<b>William and Mary</b> King and Queen of Great Britain.	1680 T. Bartolin ob.
—	Battle of Gilliecrankie.—The Viscount of Dundee slain, July 27.	1680 Sam. Butler ob.
1690.	Battle of the Boyne, July 1.	1681 Montecuculi ob.
1692.	Battle of la Hogue, May 19.	Sir J. Marham, Chron. ob.
		1683 J. B. Colbert ob.
		1686 Maimbourg, Hist. ob.
		1687 Ed. Waller ob.
		1687 Rapin, Poet, ob.
		1688 Du Cange ob.
		1688 R. Cudworth ob.
		1688 D. of Ormond ob.
		C. le Brun, Paint. ob.
		G. Menage ob.



## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

A. D.

*Illustrious Persons.*

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| <p>1692. Battle of Steenkirk, July 24.<br/>         — Hanover made the ninth Electorate of the Empire.<br/>         1695. Namur taken by King William, June 25.<br/>         1697. Peace of Ryfwick concluded, September 11.<br/>         — Charles XII. King of Sweden.<br/>         1699. Peace of Carlovitz concluded January 26.<br/>         — Death of James II. at St Germain's.</p> <p><b>1700.</b><br/>         — Philip V. King of Spain.</p> <p>1702. <b>Anne</b> Queen of Great Britain.—War against France and Spain.</p> <p>1703. Gibraltar taken by Admiral Rooke, July 24.<br/>         — Battle of Blenheim, August 2.</p> <p>1706. Battle of Ramillies, May 12.<br/>         — The treaty of Union between England and Scotland, signed July 22.</p> <p>1707. The battle of Almanza, April 14.<br/>         1708. Battle of Oudenarde, June 30.<br/>         — Minorca taken by General Stanhope, September 18.</p> <p>1709. Battle of Pultowa, June 30.<br/>         — Battle of Malplaquet, September 11.</p> <p>1713. The peace of Utrecht, signed March 30.</p> <p>1714. <b>George I.</b> Elector of Hanover, King of Great Britain.</p> <p>1715. <i>Lewis XV. King of France.</i><br/>         — The Rebellion in Scotland.—Battle of Sheriff-muir, November 13.</p> <p>1716. Prince Eugene defeats the Turks at Peterwaradin.</p> <p>1718. Charles XII. of Sweden killed at the siege of Fredericshall.</p> <p>1720. The South Sea scheme breaks up.</p> <p>1725. Death of Peter the Great Czar of Muscovy.<br/>         — Catharine Empress.</p> <p>1727. <b>George II.</b> King of Great Britain.</p> | <p>1691 R. Boyle, Phil. ob.<br/>         1691 Sir G. Mackenzie ob.<br/>         1694 S. Puffendorf ob.<br/>         Huygens, Phil. ob.<br/>         1695 La Fontaine ob.<br/>         1696 La Bruyere ob.<br/>         Racine ob.<br/>         1699 Bp Stillingfleet ob.<br/>         Sir Will. Temple ob.<br/>         1701 John Dryden ob.<br/>         S. E. of Sunderland ob.<br/>         1703 J. G. Grævius ob.<br/>         St Evremond, Po. ob.<br/>         Dr J. Wallis ob.<br/>         1704 John Locke ob.<br/>         1706 Bossuet, Bp, ob.<br/>         1706 John Evelyn ob.<br/>         1706 P. Bayle ob.<br/>         1706 Ch. E. of Dorset ob.<br/>         1707 M. Vauban ob.<br/>         1711 N. Boileau ob.<br/>         1712 Cassini, Phil. ob.<br/>         Ash. Cooper Earl of Shaftesbury ob.<br/>         1715 Fenelon, Abp, ob.<br/>         Bp Burnet ob.<br/>         1715 Malbranche, Phil. ob.<br/>         Leibnitz, Phil. ob.<br/>         1718 Mad. Dacier ob.<br/>         1719 M. Maintenon ob.<br/>         1720 Heinsius, Grand Pensionary, ob.<br/>         1721 Mat. Prior ob.<br/>         1723 Sir Chr. Wren ob.<br/>         H. Prideaux ob.<br/>         Sir Isaac Newton ob.</p> |
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